The INDIANA WOMAN VOTER

Vol. IX Indianapolis, Indiana, January, 1929 Number 1

Entered as second class matter June 15, 1922, at Post Office, Indianapolis, Indiana, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PERMANENT REGISTRATION IN INDIANA

In Section two, article fourteen of the Indiana Constitution there is a clause which reads: "The General Assembly **shall** also provide for the registration of **all** persons entitled to vote." The interpretation of this clause seems to be that the constitution makes it mandatory for the Assembly to provide for the registration of voters and also that such a registration must apply equally to all electors.

With this provision in mind and also with the firm belief that an adequate system of registration is the only safeguard of the ballot, the League of Women Voters has caused to be written a registration bill for the consideration of the present Assembly. The bill represents the conclusions reached after two years of careful study of existing registration laws and many conferences with authorities in Indiana and other states.

The three requisites of a good registration system are: First, that it prevent fraudulent voting; second, that it be convenient to the voter; and third, that it be inexpensive.

The experience of states which have registration laws indicates that there are two factors which must be included in such a law to prevent fraudulent voting. First, that there be adequate means of purging the registration lists of dead material and second that there be signature identification at the polls.

The bill which is being considered by the Assembly has been written to fulfill these requirements. The voter, when he registers, signs his name to the original and duplicate affidavit of registration. One set of these registration affidavits are taken to the precinct polling places. The voter is then required to sign a voters' poll list before he can vote, and the two signatures are compared. The experience of other states has proved that this requirement is the most effective single safeguard of the ballot that has ever been devised. The experience in California, New York, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and elsewhere has proved that this requirement does not slow-up the voting, and in fact actually facilitates the process in some places.

The registration records will be prged of dead material in the following ways:

1. Upon receipt of monthly reports from the county health officers the registration officer shall cancel the registration affidavits of persons who have died.

2. Cancellation of registration of those who have been disfranchised upon receipt of notice from the clerk of the circuit court.

3. Cancellation of registrations of those who have moved from the county upon receipt of notice from the registration officer of the county to which they have moved and in which they have re-registered, or upon receipt of reliable information.

4. Cancellation of registration of those who have failed to vote within a two year period after proper notice has been given the voter.

5. Transfer of registration for those who have moved within the precinct or county, upon receipt of a request for transfer from the voter or upon receipt of reliable information.

6. Provision is made for challenge of the registration lists by any interested voter.

7. A canvass of the registration lists in any county or precinct of a county may be authorized by the board of county commissioners upon recommendation of the registration officer.

This system of registration is convenient to the voter because it is **permanent.** The elector who continues to reside in the same county has to register but once. If he moves within the county he simply is required to send a notice of his change of residence to the registration officer. New voters can register at any time during a ten month period at a central registration place. For the first registration a house to house canvass will be made, so that the individual's registration will be taken at his home or place of business, with no inconvenience to him. In case precinct boundaries are changed, the registration affidavits will be transferred by the registration officer.

Systems of registration very similar to the one proposed for Indiana have proved to be the least expensive of any in other states. The cost for Indiana should not exceed twelve or fifteen cents per registered voter after the system has been installed.

This registration bill has the support of newspapers throughout Indiana and of public spirited men and women who believe that the most important right and privilege of a citizen is his vote, and that "honest votes should not be nullified by ballots cast by repeaters or in the names of fictitious persons." The bill is clearly written and provides a system of registration that adequately meets every requirement.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The legislative work of the Indiana Ieague of Woment Voters has been delegated to a legislative committee. Mrs. C. A. Carlisle of South Bend, is chairman of the general legislative committee and Mrs. Edna M. Christian of Indianapolis, is vice-chairman. Other members of the general legislative committee are: Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge, Mrs. John W. Kern, Mrs. Samuel Lewis Shank, Mrs. C. J. Buchanan, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. L. L. Kolb, of Peru, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Muncie; Mrs. Thomas Arthur Stuart, Lafayette, and representatives from each local league.

The executive or steering committee of the general legislative committee is headed by Mrs. T. J. Louden of Bloomington, and Mrs. S. Neil Campbell of Indianapolis, is vice-chairman. Members of the legislative committee who are also members of the steering committee are: Mrs. Ralph E. Carter, Mrs. Warren K. Mannon, Mrs. Frank D. Hatfield, Mrs. George C. Finfrock, Mrs. Harry E. Barnard and Mrs. W. T. Barnes of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Otto Fifield of Crown Point. Miss Adah E. Bush, Indianapolis, is legislative advisor.

Meetings of the steering committee will be held each week on Tuesday at 1:00 o'clock in the state office. One member of the steering committee will attend the sessions of the Assembly a certain day each week during the entire session. These women will watch the progress of measures in which the League is interested and be ready to call in other members of the committee for assistance as needed.

Preliminary work done by the legislative committee includes interviews with various individuals on the registration bill, a proposed amendment to the School Attendance and Child Labor Law; securing a senator and representative to introduce the registration bill, and organization of the committee.

Of course, the efforts of the League will be concentrated upon securing the passage of the permanent registration bill. Pre-legislative activities in regard to the bill cover a two year period. The following is a brief review of this work.

The 1927 convention called attention to the repeal of the registration and absent voters' provisions of the Indiana election code. Immediately following that convention all available material on registration laws, the direct primary and something on absentee voting was collected into kits, a study outline prepared, and the kits sent to each local league. Mrs. J. C. Boss of Elkhart, who was then chairman of the efficiency in government committee of the state league, secured the appointment of local chairmen in every league. Then followed study groups and open meetings in every organization in the state on registration laws.

One session of the convention of 1928 was devoted to a discussion and presentation of a registration law for Indiana, and the Year Book also contained various articles on the subject. The convention put "a permanent registration law" on the legislative program for the 1929 Assembly.

After this convention a registration committee composed of Mrs. Ralph E. Carter, Indianapolis; Mrs. H. R. Misener, Michigan City, chairman of the efficiency in government committee; Senator Winfield Miller, Indianapolis, Dan Simms, Lafayette, chairman of the legislative committee of the state bar asociation; Lewis Taylor, chairman of the legislative committee of the Indiana Farm Bureau; and Professor Frank G. Bates, Indiana University; and Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, state president, and Miss Florence Kirlin, executive secretary, as ex-officio members, was appointed.

Since the 1928 convention the following work has been done:

1. Correspondence with Professor Joseph P. Harris of the University of Wisconsin, who is recognized both in the United States and abroad as the outstanding authority on registration systems, to secure his suggestions for Indiana.

2. The state institute of government in September to which all candidates for the Assembly were invited and at which Professor Harris spoke.

3. Questionnaires to candidates on this subject.

4. Publication of candidates' replies in the October Voter.

5. Drafting the first bill for discussion by the registration committee with Professor Harris. (An outline was prepared in the state office of the league including the provisions which should be embodied in the measure on the basis of suggestions received from Professor Howed E. Jensen, formerly of Butler University, and Professor Harris. The bill was drafted by Mr. Charles Kettleborough of the legislative reference bureau.)

6. Interviews with legislators by local league members.

7. Conferences with Senator Miller and Mr. Kettleborough on the bill. Four drafts of the measure and numerous small changes after careful re-reading of the bill numerous times have been made.

8. Conferences with lawyers, county and state chairmen of both political parties, with Judge Gause and W. W. Spencer of the state election commission, with (at that time) Governor-elect Leslie, with newspaper political writers and editors in Indianapolis and elsewhere, with county auditors on the provisions of the bill and on the practical application of its various features.

9. State-wide publicity releases on the provisions of the bill all during the two-year period.

10. Presentation and discussion at a meeting of the state board of directors and legislative committee in Indianapolis January 10th.

Senator Winfield Miller of Indianapolis, who has worked with the committee since last spring, will in-

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The Indiana Woman Voter

Published Monhtly Except July, August and December by the

INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

621 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Indiana

Subscription for Woman Voter is included in membership dues. Yearly subscription price to non-members, 40 cents.

Florence Kirlin, Editor

Editorial

ACHIEVEMENT

Almost a year ago it was decided by local leagues of women voters throughout Indiana that this year, nearly completed now, should witness a twenty-five per cent increase in all league activities in each local league and in the state league as an organization.

The state has fulfilled its obligation. There has been a twenty-five per cent increase in practically all activities including publicity, correspondence, committee meetings, conferences, program, attendance at board meetings, etc. Some local leagues have more than reached the goal in membership drives, publicity, and finance. Reports on other activities which were included in the twenty-five per cent increase goal have not been received.

Only two months of the year remain in which to realize this aim. With the General Assembly meeting and with the active legislative program which the Indiana League has this year, these next two months provide an unexcelled opportunity for increasing membership, attendance at board meetings and open meetings, raising the budget, publicity, study groups, in fact, for every activity in which the Leagues engage.

Only two months to go—much can be done in that time if there is the needed interest and desire.

At convention each local league will be expected to report its progress toward the goal decided upon by all the leagues. An exhibit of publicity; a written report of attendance at board meetings and open meetings, or charts showing the relative increase in attendance; a membership chart showing the increase in the number of paid to date members;a chart showing the increase in the number of women actually participating in the work of the leaugue; all of these will add interest to the convention, and will provide a basis for adequately analyzing the needs of the organization.

CONVENTION

Let's don't become so engrossed in legislative activity that we forget our annual convention. It will be held in Evansville, probably during the week of March 18th. Of course Evansville is far away from many leagues — Evansville League members realize that fact every time they come in car load lots to conventions in Elkhart, or Michigan City, or Lafayette, or even to Indianapolis. Certainly league members in every part of Indiana should make an effort to attend the convention this year if for no other reason than to show these faithful Evansville Leaguers how much we have appreciated their attendance at other conventions.

We hope we shall be able to congratulate ourselves on the passage of the registration bill, too. And that should be a gala occasion. The program committee under the leadership of Mrs. Ralph E. Carter of Indianapolis promises us a full and very interesting porgram. Other members of the program committee are: Mrs. H. R. Misener, Michigan City; Mrs. C. T. Bovnton, Elkhart; Miss Adah E. Bush, Indianapolis; Mrs. William J. Ehrich, Evansville; Mrs. Fred Scott, Terre Haute; Mrs. T. J. Louden, Bloomington; Mrs. Thomas Arthur Stuart, Lafayette; and Mrs. L. S. Fickenacher, South Bend.

This year we must choose a president, third vice-president, secretary and three directors at large. Members of the nominating committee are: Mrs. Ora Thompson Ross, Rensselaer, chairman; Mrs. Warren K. Mannon, Indianapolis; Mrs. R. C. Small, Hagerstown; Mrs. A. A. Boyd, Michigan City; and Mrs. Lula S. Halvorsen, Evansville.

Have you ever noticed that most of us actually get done the things we really want to do? Many leaguers everywhere in Indiana will want to come to this convention and will start planning **now** how their desires are to be fulfilled. Lets put the League of Women Voters **first** among our interests and come to convention thrilled and full of practical ideas for the growth and development of the Indiana League.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

(Continued from page one)

troduce the bill in the Senate, and Mrs. H. R. Misener, Michigan City, who is an officer in the state league, will introduce it in the House at the same time.

A brief summary of the measure is printed on the cover page of this issue. Copies of a more elaborate analysis of the provisions of the bill have been prepared and are available at the state office of the league. It is hoped that each league member will become acquainted with these provisions and will talk about it frequently and enthusiastically.

Legislative reports will be sent to the president of local leagues and to local legislative chairmen as rapidly as new developments of importance occur.

The Bridge Luncheon

is an opportunity to serve delicious dishes made with Knox Sparkling Gelatine.

What hostess does not welcome new ideas for bridge luncheon menus! Especially when the suggestions will enhance the color and daintiness of the service.

If you consult Mrs. Knox's recipe book you will have a choice of many delicious and unusual dishes for any course —appetizing jellied soups; savory fish or meat loaves; inviting vegetable or fruit salads; dainty desserts and candies as well. Any one of them is easy to make and, best of all, can be prepared ahead of time and kept in your refrigerator until ready to serve.

The Salmon or Tuna Fish Loaf recipe presented here is

an example of a Knox dish that is easy to make and a delight to serve. Why not try it the next time you have a bridge afternoon?

SALMON OR TUNA FISH LOAF

(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
Yolks of two eggs
1½ tablespoonfuls melted butter.
¾ cup milk
1 teaspoonful salt
2 tablespoonfuls mild vinegar
1 can salmon, tuna or crabmeat
1 teaspoonful mustard
Few grains cayene

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Mix egg yolks, slightly beaten, with salt, mustard and cayene; then add butter, milk and vinegar. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Add soaked gelatine and salmon, separated into flakes. Turn into wet mold, chill and remove to bed of crisp lettuce leaves, and garnish with ripe olives.

A copy of Mrs. Knox's recipe book as well as special books treating of the nutritive and dietic uses of Knox Sparkling Gelatine will be gladly sent you free. Address Chas. B. Knox Gelatine Co., 206 Knox Ave., Johnstown, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE INDIANA WOMAN VOTER, PUBLISHED MONTHLY, EXCEPT JULY AUGUST AND DECEMBER, AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, FOR OCTOBER 1, 1928.

State of Indiana County of Marion, SS.:

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Katherine C. Greenough, President Indiana League of Women Voters, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the publisher of The Indiana Woman Voter and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August, 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Indiana League of Women Voters, 621 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Indiana; Editor, Florence Kirlin, 621 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; Managing Editor, None; Business Manager, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given). Indiana League of Women Voters, 621 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Indiana; Mrs. Walter S. (Katherine C.) Greenough, President, 556 East Fall Creek Blvd., Indianapolis, Indiana.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiddicuary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contained statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner, and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, books, or other securities than as so stated by him.

KATHERINE C. GREENOUGH,
President and Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of Oct., 1928.

(SEAL) F. J. BORTMAN,
Notary Public.

My commission expires Nov. 22, 1931.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

National League of Women Voters

Questions and Answers Concerning the Newton Bill, five cents per copy.

Explanation of the Program, Department of International Co-operation to Prevent War, five cents per copy.

The Wisconsin Plan of Unemployment Insurance, E. W. Morehouse, six cents per copy.

Corrupt Practices Legislation, Helen M. Rocca, thirty cents per copy.

The Council-Manager Plan of City Government, addresses by A. R. Hatton, Northwestern University, and Leonard D. White, University of Chicago, twelve cents per copy.

Against "Equal Rights" by Constitutional Amendment, A Reply, Gladys Harrison, five cents per copy.

The INDIANA WOMAN VOTER

Vol. IX Indianapolis, Indiana, February, 1929 Number 2

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CALL TO CONVENTION

Every individual member of the League of Women Voters, attention:

This is your personal call to come to the tenth annual convention of the Indiana League to be held in Evansville, April 11 and 12. The McCurdy Hotel is headquarters for the meeting; the Evansville League our hostess.

We need you to help us rejoice in the solid accomplishments of the past nine years, culminating in admirable legislative achievements this year.

We need you to help us plan a constructive program of progress for the State of Indiana.

We need each other to help in evolving ways and means of translating patriotism into practical accomplishments.

To do this we must grow in strength, unity and wisdom. We must give our attention in this convention to the problems of local leagues, to the building of programs, board meetings, finances, publicity, memberships. We must turn our minds to the solving of our state and national organization problems.

We owe it to ourselves and to our league to make every effort, every sacrifice necessary to come together as delegates counseling together in order:

That we may look back together over the road we have traveled toegther happily for nine years;

That we may plan intelligent and efficient ways to make our organization greater;

That we may look forward to future progress, still so blending intelligent study and vigorous action that our wisdom and idealism will be increasingly unified in years to come.

Katharine C. Greenough, President.
Anna R. Louden, First Vice President.
Zeola Hershey Misener, Second Vice President.
Rosa B. Fickenscher, Third Vice President.
Ora Thompson Ross, Treasurer.
Adah E. Bush, Secretary.

WILL INDIANA PROTECT ITS BALLOT?

Will Indiana protect its ballot by enacting a good registration law? That is the question of first importance to voters throughout Indiana and to every good citizen of the state.

It is generally conceded that the permanent registration bill known as S. B. 96 and H. B. 142 calls for a comprehensive system of registration; one that will prevent fraudulent voting; one that is as inexpensive as is consistent with effectiveness; one that does not inconvenience the voter in the slightest. It provides for permanent registration, continuous registration at a central place for new voters, and signature identification of the voter at the polls—the latter the most effective single safeguard of the ballot that has ever been used.

The following is a calendar of the events to date in the progress of the two bills:

January 25—Bill introduced in Senate and House, becoming S. B. 96 and H. B. 142. County auditors' lobby against bill immediately became active.

February 5—Open hearing in House on bill. Mrs. H. R. Misener, who introduced the bill, directed the participation of the League members. Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, state president, and Miss Florence Kirlin, executive secretary, spoke in favor of the bill. The county auditor of Allen County spoke against the measure.

February 2—Mrs. Greenough, Adah E. Bush, Mrs. T. J. Louden, Miss Kirlin and Mrs. Misener, appeared before the elections committee in the House, again explaining the bill and answering objections, especially regarding expense and the objection that the signature identification of the voter at the polls would slow up voting.

February 13—Minority committee report for passage substituted for majority report for indefinite postponement by vote of 74 to 23 in the House of Representatives.

February 15—Bill reported to Senate committee with divided report, majority report being in favor of passage. Discussion of committee report made special order of business for 10:30 Monday, February 18.

February 18—Majority report adopted in Senate by vote of 31 to 11. Senator Winfield Miller, author, Senators C. Oliver Holmes, Joseph M. Cravens and Oliver Kline also spoke in favor of bill while Senators Adams of Shelby County and Nejdl of Lake County spoke in opposition.

February 20—Bill passed second reading in the House Minor amendments strengthening the bill were made by Mrs. Misener. After a short, sharp fight led by a handful of opponents, the bill was sent to engrossment with no additional amendments. Showed unexpected strength.

February 27—Passed House by vote of 61 to 34. Now pending in Senate.

The objections which have been urged against the bill include expense; that signature identification at the polls will slow up voting; that the bill does not provide for the personal recompense of county auditors; that the system is cumbersome; and that rural communities do not need registration.

A careful analysis of the expense involved in this bill shows that each registration affidavit for the first registration will cost seven cents; that the permanent equipment including all printed forms and filing equipment will not exceed ten cents per registered voter; that clerical work for the first registration will not exceed five cents per registration affidavit; making the total expense for the first registration twenty-two cents for each registered voter. Since the system is permanent, the great mass of voters will be registered once for all time. The expense for following years should not exceed five cents per registered voter. This expense will take care of new registrations, transfers, preparation of the lists and cancellations of registration. After the system is installed it will be the least expensive of any system and the most effective.

Signature identification of the voter is used in New York City, Wisconsin, Nebraska, California and a number of other places. It has worked successfully wherever tried, and does not slow up elections. The following is a letter from the clerk of elections of Omaha, Nebraska, where signature identification of the voter has been used for years.

"Since 1913 the voters of the state of Nebraska have signed a poll-book before receiving their ballots and there has never to my knowledge been any criticism whatever.

"Our precincts vary from two hundred fifty to twelve hundred. There are one hundred and one thousand registered voters in the city of Omaha, and the maximum number unable to sign their name would not exceed four hundred sixty, and they simply mark an "X".

"I think the only safe way to protect your ballot is to have the voters sign the poll book so that the signature in the poll-book can be compared with that on the registration.

"The time it takes to sign the poll-book is of such a short duration that it causes very little delay in voting."

"Signed: William D. McHugh, Jr.,
Election Commissioner."

The bill provides, as amended in the House, that the board of county commissioners shall recommend to the county council the amount of recompense the county auditor shall receive, but that it shall not exceed two cents per registration affidavit or transfer of registration. The cost of clerical help shall be borne by the county. This provision makes it possible to increase the salary of the county auditor to take care of his additional work but protects the county from undue expense.

The length of the bill to the uninformed reader may make the system seem complicated. Nothing in the bill is new and untried. Every provision has worked successfully in some other state. The system provided is simple and effective. Many

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THE STRENGTH OF THE LEAGUE

The strength of the League of Women Voters lies in its closely knit organization, its program of political education, and its well informed and active members. Wherever there is a local branch of the league in Indiana, legislators from those localities are actively interested in and splendidly supporting the permanent registration bill sponsored by the League. They can always be counted upon to help sustain laws which the League has been instrumental in securing at some earlier session of the Assembly.

The weakness of the organization lies in the comparative smallness of the organization. During the last few years there has been a decided growth throughout the state in understanding of the program, in organization, in support of legislation, and in many of the leagues an actual increase in membership.

New organizations located at strategic points, and an additional increase in the participating membership in existing organizations, represent the need of the League today. We are now ready to expand.

The state convention to be held in Evansville, April eleventh and twelfth, is the only opportunity for members from all organizations to meet together to constructively plan the work of the next year. Convention offers a final chance to demonstrate the sincerity of League members in adopting a goal of a twenty-five per cent increase in all League activities.

Plans for new leagues next year; general growth of the entire organization; adoption of a program of work; stimulating addresses by our own members and by men of national repute; inspiration for increased activity. Such is the convention!

The League is remarkably influential. That influence for better government can be increased and made a power that can bring the state of Indiana to the front ranks of well governed states. The need is for more organizations, more members who are well informed and working for the advancement of the state. Local leagues that send large delegations to the state convention are the ones that are growing most rapidly. It is the unity of the league—the cooperation of national, state, and local organizations that make it a power. The convention is one of the best means of unifying the work of the state.

CONVENTION HIGH LIGHTS

Snappy organization sessions where local league presidents will learn just how to insure a hundred per cent attendance of board members at board meetings, how membership can be increased from twenty-five to fifty per cent in a single year without hurting the work of the organization; how a budget should be made and how it can be raised with a minimum of burden and worry on any single member; the type of program that means large attendance at open meetings and brings the increased interest and respect of the community—will be the feature of the 1929 convention of the Indiana League of Women Voters.

These group conferences are the core of the convention. They are designed to be of concrete help to local leagues in solving their problems. Other sessions will be devoted to furthering the program of the league. For instance the entire afternoon session on April 12th will be given to a presentation of the subject of the reorganization of state government. Speakers who have studied the problem in Indiana and throughout the United States will explain just why they believe Indiana needs a new state constitution; the method of procedure in obtaining it; what the new type of constitution is; what is meant by home rule; why the Indiana tax system needs revising; and offering solutions for these problems.

The banquet speaker will talk on new ways of insuring the people more complete control of the machinery of government or how to make government more responsive to the needs of the people.

What can be more interesting than to hear about the legislative work of the whole state league as told by Mrs. C. A. Carlisle, state legislative chairman and Mrs. T. J. Louden, chairman of the steering committee, and members of the steering committee who polled the Senate and House time and again in the interests of the permanent registration bill? Local league women who have worked during the past two years on registration will have many interesting experiences to relate, and suggestions as to how the work can be improved in the future.

The fascinating problem of deciding upon a program of work for the ensuing year, and building for the legislature two years hence will come in for its full share of discussion, with interesting reports and talks in various phases of the program by the chairmen who have been working on their programs during the past year.

And last, but by no means least, just the good time of meeting old friends again, of having gay times with them, and relaxing after the year of strenuous activity. It is whispered that the Evansville League has arranged some delightful parties to amuse us in between our sessions of work. They tell us that the evening of April eleventh will be especially delightful and that it shouldn't be missed by a single league member who can possibly plan to come to convention.

Station L. W. V. now signing off. Broadcasting will be resumed from Evansville April 11th, with all leagues participating.

WILL INDIANA PROTECT ITS BALLOT?

(Continued from page two)

senators and representatives agree that it is more clearly worded and worked out than any bill which has been introduced thus far.

Under the provision of the state constitution a registration system must apply to rural as well as urban communities. The bill was written to make registration for rural communities as simple as possible. The system will not be expensive in rural communities; it will not inconvenience the voter; and it will protect them from fraudulent voting in the populous counties which practically control state elections and policies.

The people of Indiana want clean elections. The system of registration as provided in these bills will prevent fraudulent voting. The passage of the measure will be a credit to this Assembly.

REPORT ON LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

The legislative program of the League of Women Voters includes the enactment of a permanent registration law for Indiana, support of the direct primary, an increased appropriation for the child hygiene division of the state board of health, and protection of existing statutes such as the school attendance-child labor and state probation laws.

The permanent registration bill (H. B. 142) was introduced by Mrs. Zeola Hershey Misener in the House and in the Senate by Winfield Miller, becoming S. B. 96. The bill has passed the House and is pending in the Senate.

The legislative program of the leagues stated that the league shall "support the direct primary with modifications to make nomtinations more representative." The Republican administration measure, S. B. 127, introduced by Senators Harlan, Cooper and Garrott originally provided that the nomination of governor, United States senator, and congressman be made in convention instead of at the primary. It was amended to affect the nomination of only the governor and U. S. Senator. Insofar as the bill would act to repeal the primary it is opposed by the league. Further amendments which friends of the primary were able to insert in the bill provide for the elimination of proxies and the election of alternates as well as delegates to the convention and the use of a form of the Australian ballot at the convention. The bill failed to pass the third reading in the Senate but will probably be reconsidered before the Voter reaches its readers.*

Primary election measures which have been introduced that meet the approval of the league are:

S. B. 256, introduced by Senator Miller, and H. B. 369, introduced by Representative Donnell, provide that a specified number of candidates may have a watcher at the polls in each precinct on primary election day. The bills are not identical but the purport is the same. The House bill has been amended to read that forty per cent of the candidates may have a watcher in each precinct. The Senate bill provides that any ten candidates may have a watcher in each precinct. It is expected that the bill in the House will be amended so that twenty-five per cent of the candidates may have a watcher. The House bill is ready for second reading. (February 26.)

S. B. 71, which originally provided that no child need attend school after completing the eighth grade, was amended in committee to refer only to those groups whose religion forbade attending school after the eighth grade. The bill is designed for the special privilege of the Amish people from Northern Indiana, and is opposed by the League of Women Voters as well as by other women's organizations. It is the belief of these organizations that if passed it would lead to a breaking down of the enforcement of the school attendance law all over the state. The bill is ready for third reading. (Defeated, February 29).

S. B. 157, introduced by Senator Stonex, amends sections twenty-two and twenty-three of the school attendance child labor law to empower the State Industrial Board to add to the list of industries which are dangerous to the life or limb or health or morals of young people under sixteen years of age and between the ages of sixteeen and eighteen, from time to time. No action has been taken on this measure as it is now written by the League of Women Voters.

S. B. 36, introduced by Senator Holmes, provides that the state probation officer be appointed by a probation board instead of by the governor and gives the probation officer and board supervision over adult probation as well as juvenile. The bill is ready for third reading in the House having passed the Senate. (February 26.)

As matters now stand it seems that the child hygiene division of the state board of health will be handicapped by lack of funds during the next two years. If this division bears a proportionate share of the cut in the budget request for the board its working fund will be cut from $45,000 to $37,000 and will be without funds from June until October unless special provision is made to take care of this contingency. The department has been working under federal and state funds combined, and it was hoped that the state would at least replace the $25,000 of federal funds which are not available after June, 1929, because of the repeal of the Sheppard Towner Act.

The latest report on the Newton Maternal and Infant Hygiene Bill which was designed to take care of the situation left by the repeal of the Sheppard Towner Maternity and Infancy Act, is that the committee on Interstate Commerce to which the bill was referred believes that the system of 50-50 cooperation between the federal government and the states is the best possible system; that the results of the five years operation under the Sheppard Towner Act were such as to warrant a continuation of the work; and that the need in a number of the states is so urgent as to necessitate some such system of cooperation as that of the Sheppard its present form provides for almost identically the same system of cooperation as that of the Sheppard Towner Act. It is doubtful, however, if there is a chance that this bill will be enacted in time to allow Indiana to accept the federal funds available, and thus to relieve the situation as explained above.

*—Passed Senate by one vote, February 27.

The INDIANA WOMAN VOTER

Vol. IX Indianapolis, Indiana, April, 1929 Number 3

Entered as second class matter June 15, 1922, at Post Office, Indianapolis, Indiana, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

GREETINGS TO THE INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

LEORA E. TEETOR, President

Another year has passed and we all look back with pardonable pride on the work accomplished by the Indiana League of Women Voters.

Campaign year is the most interesting and busiest one for the League. In fact, a campaign year arouses the interest and activity of women in all organizations and then for three years they fall back into the old routine of church, club or society. An article by Anna Steese Richardson in the April issue of the Harper's Magazine tells in a most interesting way of the work of the women's organization in the political parties during the campaign. In the article Mrs. Richardson pays a very high tribute to the League of Women Voters. She states: "The activites of these women (members of the League of Women Voters) proved the possibilities for real leadership which organization women possess and the steadying influence which they can exert on practical politics and political campaigns. They understood the campaign issues. They knew each candidate's position on government problems which they had studied, foreign relations, government control of public utilities, and farm relief."

Such recognition as this is very gratifying. We have carefully followed the policy of studying problems and issues before taking a stand on them and of becoming active in their support. We wish to be able to discuss the issues of better government intelligently and to vote intelligently. For nine years we have followed this plan and this year we enter upon the work with more zeal and energy, more confidence, with the spirit of unity better expressed than at any previous time.

The organization goals for local leagues are much the same as last year, and while not all of us achieved the whole of them, every league reported a definite increase in some activities. The most remarkable work was done financially and the finance committee stresses goals number one and two which are, a budget no matter how small and a monthly payment on quota to the state.

This year a new department has been added to the state. An organization chairman has been appointed and a definite fund set apart for the maintenance of this department. The purpose of this department will be to organize new leagues in strategic localities throughout the state. The duty of the organization chairman heretofore has been to assist with the work of helping local leagues which are already established. District chairmen have been working to create interest in the organization of leagues in their districts and now that they have such splendid assistance available from the state office, we are confident that the number of local leagues will be augmented this year.

Active members of the League of Women Voters know that the work that we are doing is the most vital and stimulating activity in which women can engage. Our program of study and work is rich in interest, the results are satisfying in that we know that we are contributing to the welfare of our state and nation, and to our own education and personality. When we have such good things in abundance we want to follow our instinct to share them with our neighbors.

For those who labored so diligently to pass the permanent registration bill we have the highest regard. It was a glorious fight and it has given the League strength, knowledge and influence. The saying "down and out" in no sense applies to our situation. We may be "down" but we are never "out."

The publicity given us during the struggle was remarkable. Through this medium we have gained prestige such as we never have had. Let us all remember to use our publicity department. The activities of the League of Women Voters are always news. Newspaper accounts of what we are doing are our chief means of creating new interest. Remember—"it pays to advertise," and the best advertisement is a careful and accurate report of our activities.

The League of Women Voters is better and far more favorably known in Indiana than it has been in years. We have a splendid foundation on which to build. Let's push the building of the League as rapidly as is consistent with good work and see how far we can carry the structure during the coming year.

CONVENTION IN RETROSPECT

Katherine C. Greenough

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the tenth annual convention of the Indiana League of Women Voters, held in Evansville, April 11 and 12, was the hospitality of the hostess league. Every effort was made to make the delegates welcome and comfortable. The convention sessions held in the McCurdy Hotel, were made beautiful by a profusion of flowers, the buffet supper in the parlors of the Y. W. C. A. was prepared and given by the members of the Evansville League, there were always cars at the disposal of the visitors for rides about the city and the annual banquet was enlivened by music and lovely decorations.

However, if the purpose of a convention is to show the national, state and local leagues in action and in addition to give definite inspiration for future action, the program of the convention was on a par with the hospitality. The picture of the national League of Women Voters was given in three ways. Mrs. George Gelhorn, president of the Missouri League of Women Voters, had as the theme of her address at the banquet "The Power of Facts"; she made graphic and thrilling to the large audience of men and women the struggle of women in the few years suffrage has been granted to them, to improve political and social conditions. Miss Florence Harrison, secretary of the fourth region, gave a very clear outline of the development of the program of work of the national organization as typified by the progression of national conventions. She was helpful in bringing the story of the distinguished service rendered the voting public by the weekly radio program prepared by the national league; and in suggestions for making board meetings valuable. The standing committee chairmen completed this part of the program by presenting their subjects and the literature available to the convention. Chairmen who were present and reported were: Mrs. H. R. Misener, efficiency in government; living costs, Mrs. Charles N. Teetor; women in industry, Mrs. Edna M. Christian; legal status of women, Mrs. Helene A. Guy; and international cooperation to prevent war, Mrs. Bertha J. Ehrich, who also spoke on "The Significance of the Kellogg Pact." Mrs. Frank Hatch Streightoff, chairman of the education committee, was unable to attend but sent an excellent report.

The development of the local leagues was shown by the reports of the presidents given at various times during the sessions. These reports were very well done, including resumes of the special activities and meetings of the leagues, their membership, quota payments, pre-election and legislative work and future plans. The league presidents who gave reports were: Mrs. A. R. Burton, Princeton; Mrs. Eldora Raleigh, Newburgh; Mrs. Iva Weybright, Bloomington; Mrs. Warren K. Mannon, Indianapolis; Mrs. Ora Thompson Ross, Rensselaer; Mrs. T. A. Stuart, Lafayette; Mrs. F. S. Timmins, Elkhart; Mrs. L. S. Fickenscher, South Bend. Reports from leagues whose presidents were unable to attend were given by Mrs. Charles Hartloff, Evansville; Mrs. H. R. Misener, Michigan City; Mrs. Charles N. Teetor, Hagerstown; and Mrs. Mary Jane Thomas, Terre Haute.

The organization chairman, Mrs. J. C. Boss, Elkhart, supplemented these reports with her analysis of the growth of the organization during the year, and the number of leagues attaining the 25 per cent goal of increase along every line of activity.

"The State in Action" was the one theme interwoven into every session. The pre-election activities, by means of which the Indiana League was a real factor in stimulating the increased vote in the presidential election of 1928, were presented by Mrs. T. J. Louden, Bloomington. The delegates thrilled again to the dramatic legislative fight for permanent registration of voters in Indiana, and rejoiced in the other legislative accomplishments. Mrs. Ralph Carter told of the months of patient preliminary work,—in study groups, in the September Institute of Politics, in the fine work of the general committee of men and women which had the drafting of the bill in charge. Mrs. E. A. Torrance, Evansville, outlined the successful method of pre-legislative work which she carried on including personal interviews with each legislative candidate before election during which the legislative program was carefully presented, culminating in a meeting where the candidates expressed themselves on this program. "The Thick of the Fight" was vividly portrayed by Mrs. H. R. Misener, Michigan City, second vice-president of the League, and the "Lady from LaPorte County" in the recent session of the General Assembly.

The financial report and budget for the coming year was ably presented by Mrs. Ora Thompson Ross, Rensselaer. The local leagues accepted their quotas at a finance session during which personal pledges and sponsoring memberships added to these quotas brought the total to $3000. The adopted budget totaled $5000; the smallest budget ever proposed by the state organization.

Plans for interesting younger women in the local leagues and developing the existing college leagues were outlined by Mrs. C. T. Boynton. She suggested that each league appoint a new voters chairman to stimulate interest in regular meetings.

An Active Year was the title under which Miss Florence Kirlin, executive secretary presented the interesting work of the past year from the point of view of office work. Her remarks were supplemented by a written analysis of the work carried on in the office and the hundreds of newspaper clippings from different parts of the state, which exhibited the widespread interest in the program of the league and the willingness of papers to use well prepared stories.

Publicity was stressed from different points of view by Mrs. Frank Hatfield, Mrs. J. A. Neill and Mrs. John I. Gwine.

"Looking Forward" to work of the next few years was presented in a four-fold way, through speeches, resolutions, the adoption of the program of work, and

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Published Monhtly Except July, August and December by the

INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

621 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Indiana

Subscription for Woman Voter is included in membership dues. Yearly subscription price to non-members, 40 cents.

Florence Kirlin, Editor

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

1929-1930

Officers:

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*First vice-president, Mrs. T. J. Louden, Bloomington.
*Second vice-president, Mrs. H. R. Misener, Michigan City.
Third vice-president, Mrs. C. T. Boynton, Elkhart.
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Tenth—Mrs. R. R. Sherburne, Valparaiso.
Thirteenth—Mrs. Albert Kreuger, Michigan City.

Committee Chairmen:

Efficiency in Government—Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, Indianapolis.
Child Welfare—Mrs. J. A. Neill, Bloomington.
Education—Mrs. C. D. Greenleaf, Elkhart.
Living Costs—Mrs. Warren K. Mannon, Indianapolis.
Women in Industry—Mrs. Edna M. Christian, Indianapolis.
Legal Status of Women—Mrs. Helene A. Guy, Remington.
Social Hygiene—Mrs. S. M. Compton, South Bend.
International Cooperation to Prevent War—Mrs. William S. Ehrich, Evansville.
Organization—Mrs. S. N. Campbell, Indianapolis.
New Voters—Mrs. C. T. Boynton, Elkhart.

Elected members of the executive board: Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Mrs. S. N. Campbell, and Mrs. Walter S. Greenough. Other members of the executive board are the president, first vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

MID-WEST INSTITUTE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Citizens of Indiana and neighboring states will have an excellent opportunity to learn about various aspects of our relations with other countries at the Mid-West Institute on International Relations to be held in Indianapolis, May 16, 17 and 18, under the auspices of the Indiana Council of International Relations through the cooperation of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The Institute will be organized on the basis of Round Table Discussions for the morning sessions; General Conferences for the afternoons; and Public Addresses for the evening meetings. The first session will open with a round table on "The League of Nations, the World Court, and the Paris Pact" led by Dr. Pitman Potter of Wisconsin University, at 2:30 Thursday afternoon, May 16th. The evening banquet will be sponsored by the universities and colleges of Indiana in honor of the speakers and foreign guests.

Friday, May 17th, will be given to the study of Latin American questions, with Dr. John E. Latane, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. J. Fred Rippy, Duke University; Dr. Isaac J. Cox, Northwestern University; Dr. W. W. Sweet, University of Chicago; and Dr. Chester Lloyd Jones, University of Wisconsin, as leaders of the round table. The luncheon speaker in Friday will be one of Argentine's greatest statesmen and scholars, Judge Alfredo Colmo.

On Saturday a round table on the "Reorganization of the Department of State" will be led by Mr. William T. Stone of the Foreign Policy Association, Washington, D. C. Mr. Stone recently made a survey of the Department of State. He will be assisted by a number of men who are or have been connected with that department of the government. This session will be of special interest to members of the League of Women Voters since the study of the conduct of the foreign policy of the United States is a major item on our program.

Membership and attendance are extended to those whose interest and experience have fitted them to take a constructive part in some of the round table and general conference discussions. The League of Women Voters is one of the organizations invited and any members wishing further information may write to the Indiana Council on International Relations, 513-17 Illinois Building, Indianapolis.

This is the first meeting of this kind to be held in the Middle West. Similar conferences have been held at Williamstown, The University of Virginia, Iowa State University, and in other places. It is hoped that the success of this first venture will lead to the development of an annual conference in the nature of a school where leaders and students from the Middle West will gather for study and discussion.

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* Hold-over members of the board.

NOVEL PROGRAM ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Spaulding Hotel ballroom was in gala attire on March 19th when the Michigan City League of Women Voters held its annual dinner. The beautiful decorations of large American Flags, with the State flag of Indiana in the center, made a very patriotic setting for the event. The patriotic idea was also carried out in the red, white and blue candles used in the table decorations, with tiny American flags for each guest's place, and bowls of fragrant spring flowers added to the beautiful effect. Mrs. A. A. Boyd, president of the league, who had hurried back from a winter vacation in Florida, presided at the meeting.

During the dinner a trio consisting of Mrs. Fred Carstens, piano, Mrs. G. B. Brice, saxophone, and Mrs. N. K. Foote, flute, rendered patriotic and other selections, responding to many encores from the guests who greatly enjoyed the music.

A novel feature introduced was that of the "Table of Nations," a round table in the center of the room, decorated with the flags of the different nationalities, and at which were seated members of the League, each costumed to represent the country of her birth or of her ancestors. Each one responded with a toast in her native language which brought forth rounds of applause from the appreciative audience. Those taking part and the countries represented were as follows: Mrs. Raymond Simpson, the youngest member of the League, who very appropriately was chosen to represent America; Mrs. James Mulqueen, France; Mrs. George Warkentine, Germany; Mrs. Walter C. Loy, Netherlands; Mrs. Edward Bryan, Ireland; Mrs. J. P. Varkala, Finland; Mrs. A. Hauge, Norway; and Mrs. F. R. Garretson, Switzerland.

Mrs. Quincy Wright, of Chicago, well known speaker, wife of a professor of international law at the University of Chicago, and who has traveled extensively, gave the address of the evening. We were also fortunate in having with us Mrs. Zeola Hershey Misener, representative from LaPorte county, who has just returned from the Legislature.

Mrs. Wright in a very convincing talk reviewed the past ten years of peace, and told us she found much encouragement for the most friendly relations, with closer communication existing throughout the world, with many treaties agreed upon or under consideration at the present time. She made an urgent appeal for better understanding between nations, and, in her opinion this is pioneer work for the United States The economic world cannot afford war, and many are beginning to realize another war would be the destruction of civilization as we know it. Mrs. Wright declared that the word "pacifist" had ceased to be a term of reproach. Although there is no panacea for world peace, the Kellogg Multilateral Treaty, World Court, and League of Nations, are steps in the right direction.

CONVENTION IN RETROSPECT

(Continued from page 2)

the election of officers. Mr. Ross Lockridge ably presented the efforts that have been made in Indiana in the past to secure a revised state constitution, pointing out in passing the experience of other states in demanding periodic revisions because of changing conditions. Senator Winfield Miller brought out the specific ills of the present constitution under which the State of Indiana is hampered in its normal development. A resolution pointing out the duty of the members of the organization to stimulate interest in the referendum on the calling of a constitutional convention to be submitted to the voters in the fall of 1930 and urging the study of the present constitution was passed. The contributions to the annual year book revolved about this most interesting subject.

Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, of Chicago, gave at the banquet a new impetus to the desire of league members to secure honest elections in Indiana, when he told of the continual battle in Cook County against illegal voting and characterized election frauds as akin to treason. A resolution re-affirming the belief in the necessity for permanent registration of voters in Indiana as one method of eliminating fraudulent voting was passed. The resolution concerning the primary deplored the action of the legislature in repealing a portion of the law and authorized the appointment of a nominating methods committee to recommend means of improving the present system in Indiana.

The program of work emphasized these points and others. Specific recommendations from the convention for actual work during the coming year include:

National Legislative Program—Muscle Shoals; the Lame Duck Amendment; the Newton Maternal and Infant Hygiene bill; entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice, and ratification of the Pan American treaties.

Indiana Program—Study groups on constitutional revision; preliminary work to stimulate large vote in constitutional referendum; study groups or citizenship schools on the fundamentals of government for the new members; state wide committee on nominating methods, supplemented by primary study groups; and the preparation of a Voter's Hand Book. It was the strong feeling of the convention delegates that a vigorous organization campaign should be undertaken to take advantage of the quickened interest in the Indiana League of Women Voters developed because of public commendation of its program of work.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

"An Introduction to the Study of the Regulation of Public Utilities", N. L. W. V., $0.20.

"Muscle Shoals and the Public Welfare," N. L. W. V., $0.15.

Mrs. Ora T. Ross
Rensselaer,
Indiana

The INDIANA WOMAN VOTER

Vol. IX | Indianapolis, Indiana, May, 1929 | Number 4

Entered as second class matter June 15, 1922, at Post Office Indianapolis, Indiana, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUGGESTED PROGRAMS FOR 1929-30

June—July—August

1. Regular meetings of the board of directors if possible.
   a. Discussion of organization of new leagues
   b. Organization of summer study groups
2. Special Activities
   a. Study groups on state constitution with emphasis on developing speakers on the subject
   b. Fourth Regional Institute of Government at Ann Arbor, Michigan, July 9, 10, 11. Subject, County Government

September

1. Open meeting in charge of Efficiency in Government Committee. Subject: Does Indiana Need a New State Constitution?
2. Special Activities
   a. State Institute of Government in conjunction with state board meeting in Indianapolis
   b. Study groups on election laws and the "Lame Duck" amendment
   c. Organization of membership drive.

October

1. Open meeting in charge of Efficiency in Government Committee. Subject: A Day At the Polls and Issues in City Elections
2. Special Activities
   a. Membership drive
   b. Study groups on "Know Your League"
   c. Observation at the polls

November

1. Open meeting, membership tea. Subject: Experiences of Workers at the Polls and "Why Do We Need the Lame Duck Amendment"
2. Special Activities
   a. Study groups on federal legislation, especially on the Pan American Treaties and the World Court
   b. Attendance at Finance Field Day in conjunction with November state board meeting

December

1. Open meeting in charge of International Cooperation to Prevent War Committee. Subject: The Pan-American Treaties and Entrance of the United States Into the World Court
2. Special Activities
   a. Study groups on federal legislation, especially maternal and infant hygiene legislation

January

1. Open meeting in charge of Child Welfare Committee. Subject: Maternal and Infant Hygiene Legislation
2. Special Activities
   a. Study groups on regulation of public utilities; fact finding groups on local utilities; study of Muscle Shoals in its relation to the subject of utility regulation

February

1. Open meeting in charge of Living Costs Committee. Subject: Regulation of Public Utilities or Farm Legislation
2. Special Activities
   a. Study groups on industrial legislation for women or on some phase of the legal status of women

March

1. Open meeting in charge of Women in Industry and Legal Status of Women Committees. Suggested subjects: Industrial Legislation for Women; or Jury Service for Women; or Property Rights of Women in Indiana
2. Special Activities
   a. Study groups on organization, work, and personnel of state and local boards of education
   b. Pre-convention activities (appointment of delegates; action on proposed program of work; budget, etc.)
   c. Organization of pre-primary program including definite plans for a study of the way the primary actually functions, in order to recommend for its improvement.

April

1. Open meeting in charge of Education Committee. Subject: Citizenship and Our Schools
2. Special Activities
   a. State convention
   b. Pre-primary activities including voting schools and candidates' meetings
   c. Study groups on social hygiene

May

1. Open meeting in charge of Social Hygiene Committee. Suggested subject: "What Relation Does the Program of the Social Hygiene Committee of the League Have to Indiana Government or State Institutions for Dependents and Defectives?" State convention report. Elect officers.
2. Special Activities
   a. Plans for Get-out-the-vote campaign for referendum to call constitutional convention.
   b. Check-up on result of the primary election

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

A glance at the programs for each day of the National Council meeting gives some idea of the value each participant received. The General Council is composed of the National elected officers, the National Chairmen of Departments and standing committees, the National Directors, State Presidents and one other delegates from each state league.

Tuesday, April 23, was "A Day on Our Political Business," including a conference on voting and non-voting and "The League of Women Voters' Political Commencement Exercises" when the Council heard the experiences of League women who held the highest possible offices in the parties during the presidential campaign.

Wednesday was "A Day At Work on the League's Program," with a study group on federal legislation for maternal and infant hygiene; a round-table on the Pan-American Arbitration Treaty; an interview with a legislator on the "Lame Duck" amendment; and a forum on the regulation of public utilities. This day's program gave a practical illustration of each of the four methods—study groups, round tables, interviews and forums—in which the League studies its program and helps to direct public opinion.

Miss Sherwin's address in the evening was a fitting climax to the program of these two days and a splendid introduction to the next day's program. The subject of Miss Sherwin's address was "What Do We Expect?" in which she asked searching questions about the future of the League and what we expect to make of it. She offered a "four-square ground plan of the League of Women Voters, drawn from life, from the practice of the League when and where it is strong, using phrases which echo through League bulletins which have been frequently in mind if not on our lips during our discussions here. The first foundation line is the definition of the purpose of the League—to promote the participation of women in government. The second, is that participation in government hinges upon a sustained interest in government, the third that sustained interest in government requires continuing a political education in a variety of forms. The fourth is that political education consists in experiencing a relation to government and acquiring information and capacty to act in that relation in the public interest."

"A Day on Organization, Program and Finance" was Thursday. It was pointed out during these sessions that the finances of state and local as well as the National League must be on a firm business basis. That careful thought of the program to be pursued, of organization, of legislation, should be given before the budget is adopted ;that local leagues should be given monthly summaries of state expenses and also monthly statements of amounts due the state league from the locals; that not until the organization itself and the public at large is cognizant of the work of the organization can the league expect adequate financial support.

The last day of the Council meeting was "A Day Looking Forward to 1930," with a discussion of the reports of the committee on program making procedure, special committee on immigration problems, and readers on the Eighteenth Amendment. It was announced that twenty-four women from the United States would attend the International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship to be held in Europe this summer. The League of Women Voters is the only member organization from the United States.

Perhaps the best summary of the program of the Council Meeting was contained in Mrs. W. W. Ramsey's discussion of voting schools in which she stated that government is the plan that enables us to live together. Voting links women to government in which she should participate. Marking one's ballot is equivalent to hiring men to work for us and paying them for it. It is the duty of each citizen and especially members of the League of Women Voters to study two questions—"What does government do for us?" and "What do we do for government?" We vote for men whom we consider honest, capable, efficient, give them poor equipment, small salary and then forget about them for a year or two until the next election. We must cooperate with our officials, especially in the local field and keep in touch with them; never condemn without sufficient information and be sure to commend every good deed.

In closing her address, Miss Sherwin made the following statement which each of us should cherish: "I wish that there might flame into our consciousness a burning sense that even a step toward the habitual participation of women in government is progress in the realization of democracy. That sense should be to the League like the North Star to the mariner. It should be the magnet of the needle in the little compass each of us carries through her day's work."

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The term of the present state school attendance officer, Miss Blanche Merry, expired May first. The state board of education did not make an appointment at the meeting May third, but is expected to make the appointment at its June or July meeting. The following is a statement given to the state board of education by representatives of many women's organizations which expresses the atttitude of the League of Women Voters as well as of other women's groups.

"The women of Indiana are united in their determination that the present standard of administration of the state school attendance-child labor law be maintained. Over one hundred thousand women of the state are represented by the group appearing before the state board of education today.

"It is the belief of this group of women who have followed carefully the work of this department since its inception, that the present executive in charge of the state attendance departmene is not only fully qualified as far as education, experience, personality, administrative ability, and breadth of vision toward

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Florence Kirlin, Editor

EDITORIAL OF THE MONTH

WOMEN INTERESTED IN GOVERNMENT

The kind of practical interest in good government which the men voters might well emulate was displayed at the convention of the Indiana League of Women Voters held at Evansville last week.

Since the time they obtained full suffrage, Indiana women have taken their responsibilities seriously, and not only have shown a keen interest in politics but have sought participation in the shaping of legislation for better government.

Honest elections and the importance of interesting the voters in registering their views by means of the coming referendum in regard to a constitutional convention were among the subjects stressed at the Evansville meeting.

From what was said at the convention, the league showed that it had not dropped its struggle for a registration law in Indiana. It will be recalled that at the recent session of the legislature, the women, after a hard fight, succeeded in having both houses pass a bill for a permanent registration which had been prepared by experts and approved by some of the leading attorneys of the state. But when the bill reached the hands of Governor Leslie, he killed it by means of a pocket veto, explaining that he was in favor of a registration law of some kind but felt the plan embodied in the bill would be too expensive and cumbersome.

The League convention reaffirmed its belief in the necessity for a registration law and its faith in the principles incorporated in the Misener permanent registration bill. However, the women felt that if better methods of registration are evolved which embody the salient principles of convenience, economy of operation, and prevention of fraudulent voting, they would be willing to consider them.

Speakers at the convention properly emphasized the need for intelligent consideration by the voters of the proposal for a revision of the Indiana constitution. The point was made that the present constitution served the people very well at the time it was adopted but that the changed conditions of modern life, and many new problems of a vital nature, make it desirable to give consideration to possible changes in the provisions. The women can do a great deal of service in helping arouse the voters to express their sentiments in the referendum as to whether a constitutional convention shall be held.

—The Elkhart TRUTH, Monday, May 13, 1929

MATERNAL AND INFANT HYGIENE LEGISLATION

The funds from the Sheppard Towner Act will not be available after June of this year. However, two measures, Senate Bill 255 introduced by Senator Jones of Washington and H. R. 1195 introduced by Representative Cooper of Ohio, presented during the present session of Congress, provide for almost identically the same type of cooperation with the states by the federal government for the promotion of this work as the Sheppard Towner Act.

As soon as the two year extension of the Sheppard Towner appropriation was granted, with the clause which repealed the Act at the expiration of the extension, the National League of Women Voters began investigating the possibility of a new act which would carry on the work. The League was advised that the system of 50-50 federal aid incorporated in the Sheppard Towner Act could not again be secured. For this reason a bill was drawn known as the Newton Maternal and Infant Hygiene bill which provided for a system of federal aid which has been used effectively in various fields, notably in the promotion of agriculture and which consisted of outright grants of federal funds to states for carrying on certain definite programs of infant and maternal hygiene.

When the Newton Bill went to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce in the House, the committee after reviewing all of the data that had been collected on the work that had been accomplished under the Sheppard Towner Act, decided that no system would work as effectively as that of the Sheppard Towner, and so recommended that the Newton Bill be changed to provide for the 50-50 program of federal aid, the states matching the federal funds. This change was joyfully greeted by the League.

Mr. Newton, whose name was identified with the measure in the House in the last session, is now Secretary to President Hoover. The bill which bore his name "died" in the calendar when the Seventieth Congress adjourned, but the identical purpose will be served by the new measure.

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Continued from page 2

the social problems involved are concerned, but has done such meritorious work in organizing the department and administering the law that Indiana ranks among the first in the operation of its school attendance child-labor law.

"We earnestly request the reappointment of Miss Blanche Merry as state school attendance officer. The women of the state expect the state board of education, according to the law, to appoint a state attendance officer who is in every way qualified to carry on this important piece of school work in an efficient and non-partisan manner."

REVERBERATIONS FROM CONVENTION

The convention as a revitalizing agency has proved a decided success this year. Never before has the league gotten off to such a flying start on a year's program as it has this spring. Reports from local leagues indicate a new understanding and grasp of the league program and problems. The state organization is nearly completed for the coming year and committees are already active.

Mrs. Fred Scott of Terre Haute reports that convention so stimulated her interest and courage that she went home and has practically completed the organization of a new league! She expects to have the state secretary visit this group early in June and be ready to announce one new league for the state.

Organization information for local leagues including a summary of the duties of all officers and committee chairmen and a suggested constitution for local groups has gone out from the state office.

Since the convention emphasized the importance of new organization, plans were made immediately for a state organization campaign under the leadership of Mrs. S. N. Campbell of Indianapolis, and Mrs. R. N. Edwards of Peru. We welcome Mrs. Edwards back to Indiana and the League with open arms. As a result of these plans Miss Kirlin spent three days in Gary working on organization. A detailed report of her accomplishments will be given in the next issue of the VOTER. Miss Kirlin also visited the South Bend, Elkhart, Michigan City and Valparaiso leagues and did some preliminary organization work in La-Porte.

A finance board has been appointed and has held one meeting, making plans for raising the entire budget adopted at convention. Mrs. Ora T. Ross of Rensselaer is chairman. Members appointed by Mrs. C. N. Teetor, state president, at the executive board meeting in May are: Miss Adah Bush, Indianapolis; Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Muncie; Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, Indianapolis; Mrs. J. E. Neff, South Bend; Mrs. J. J. Littrell, Elkhart; Mrs. H. B. Misener, Michigan City; Mrs. L. L. Kolb, Peru; Mrs. R. C. Small, Hagerstown; Mrs. Homer McCray, Kendallville; Mrs. Thomas D. Sheerin, Indianapolis; and Mrs. Charles Hartloff, Evansville. Other members will be appointed by the board from time to time. It is the purpose of this board to raise the difference between the sum that is already pledged by individuals and local leagues, and the amount of the state budget.

Standing committee chairmen are busily engaged in gathering material for study groups on the program adopted at the state convention. Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, state chairman of efficiency in government, is working on study group outlines on the state constitution which will be available with kits of literature by the first of June. The Indianapolis League is preparing "A Day At the Polls" for use in Indianapolis which will be modified and prepared in scenario form for the use of local leagues throughout the state.

As pointed out at the convention the year in which the legislature does not meet is a year which the league can devote to a general program study with emphasis on possible legislation the following year and on national league legislative measures. Much time should be devoted to building up the strength of the league organization throughout the state.

Appointments made since the publication of the April VOTER include Mrs. J. J. Littrell, Elkhart, as chairman of publications and Mrs. Paul Meifeld of Frankfort as chairman of the radio committee.

INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT

A three day institute of government will be held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, the ninth, tenth and eleventh of July for the benefit of Leagues of Women Voters in the fourth region. The Michigan League is co-operating with the University of Michigan in planning the institute which will be devoted to a study of county government—"the dark continent' of American government.

Further information regarding program, registration, etc., will be contained in the June VOTER. This preliminary announcement is made to enable League members in Indiana to reserve these dates and to make plans to attend the institute.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE INDIANA WOMAN VOTER, PUBLISHED MONTHLY, EXCEPT JULY, AUGUST AND DECEMBER, AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, FOR APRIL 1, 1929.

State of Indiana, County of Marion.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Florence Kirlin, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the editor of The Indiana Woman Voter, and that the statement of ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Indiana League of Women Voters, 621 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Indiana; Editor, Florence **Kirlin,** 621 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; Managing **Editor, None; Business Manager, None.**

2. That the owner is: Indiana League of Women Voters 621 Illinois Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. Walter S. Greenough (Katherine C. Greenough), president, 556 E. Fall Creek Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contained statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner, and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, books, or other securities than as so stated by him.

Signed,

FLORENCE KIRLIN, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1929

(SEAL) MILDRED COYLE,

My commission expires Dec. 8, 1930. Notary Public

The INDIANA WOMAN VOTER

Vol. IX Indianapolis, Indiana, June, 1929 Number 5

Entered as second class matter June 15, 1922, at Post Office, Indianapolis, Indiana, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NATIONAL LEAGUE LEGISLATION

The summer session of Congress brings added interest and work to the League of Women Voters. In addition to the interest the League has in the two major issues before Congress—tariff revision and farm relief legislation—specific measures on the legislative program of the League are pending.

The decision of the Supreme Court regarding the validity of pocket vetoes at the adjournment of one session of a Congress, brings the question of the disposal of Muscle Shoals again before Congress. Immediately upon learning of the decision of the Supreme Court, Senator Norris of Nebraska introduced a resolution providing for essentially the same disposal of Muscle Shoals as the resolution which received President Collidge's pocket veto. The only change in the resolution was that the states of Alabama and Tennessee are to receive compensation for the loss they sustain in taxes if the plant is operated by the government rather than by a private concern. The resolution was reported out of committee with no changes and a recommendation for favorable action.

Early in the present session of Congress two measures, identical in content, were introduced, one in the Senate and one in the House, providing for the continued cooperation between the federal government and the state in the promotion of infant and maternal hygiene education. The new measures differ from the Sheppard Towner Act which is no longer in operation in the following particulars. The minimum sum which the states may match is $15,000 instead of $5,000. There is no outright grant of $5,000 to the states. The measure is extended to include all territories of the United States, and the provision is made that states whose legislatures had accepted the federal funds available under the Sheppard Towner Act would automatically receive the funds available under the new law, dependent upon the sum the states are expending. No final action has been taken on either of these measures.

The action of the Senate on Friday, May 24, placing the temporary census-taking staff under civil service is of especial interest to the League members. The vote on this subject came on the adoption of an amendment proposed by Senator Wagner of New York to S. B. 312, the combined census and reapportionment bill. The bill itself exempted from the civil service requirements all the supervisors, special agents, enumerators and other employees in the field, and directed that they should be selected without regard to civil service regulations. About 100,000 employees in the field were affected. Senator Wagner's amendment struck out the exemption and substituted instead the provision that they should be chosen "subject to the civil service laws . . ."

For two days the amendment was the subject of discussion and every argument that is ever advanced against an extension of the merit system was heard. When every question and objection had been answered there remained the one clear issue—shall the force which is entrusted with the important task of securing the decennial census statistics be appointed by the patronage dispensers or selected under the merit system? The Senate gave the answer. Therefore, the bill as it will go to the House contained the debated civil service provisions, and if the House agrees the 1930 census will be the first one in which the merit system of appointment will completely prevail. Public confidence in the enumerations will be invited at the start.*

It is interesting to note that both Senator Watson and Senator Robinson of Indiana voted against the amendment placing all of the census-taking under civil service jurisdiction.

Action by Congress affecting international relations are especially important at this time. Of the two Pan American treaties, the concilliation treaty passed the Senate February 20, 1929. The arbitration treaty, which provides for compulsory submission to arbitration of legal international disputes, is still before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and has not been reported out to the Senate, itself. There is an impression that the Senate is unwilling to ratify this treaty without attaching either a note or a reservation providing that each case appropriate for arbitration shall be referred to the Senate for its consent before it may be submitted to arbitration.

A communication from the National League headquarters informs us that literature is being prepared upon the latest World Court proposal. While the entry of the United States cannot come before the Senate until December, the summer months can be properly spent in considering the World Court proposal and preparing for action.

The hardy perennial, the "Lame Duck" amendment, has been introduced and members of the league of women voters should be prepared to support such an amendment, providing for the elimination of the short session of Congress the so-called "Lame Duck" session.

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* The bill as it was passed on June 13th, when the conference report was adopted contained only the provision that the special agents employed in taking the census will be selected under the merit system. The positions of supervisors, enumerators and other employees in the field will be prizes for the patronage dispensers to control.

FOURTH REGIONAL CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL

Ann Arbor, Michigan, July 8, 9, 10 and 11

The citizenship school on county government to be held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, July 8, 9, 10 and 11, promises to be an event that no member of the Indiana League of Women Voters who can possibly attend, can afford to miss.

The school has two features—morning sessions devoted to round table discussions of the organization problems of the League, and afternoon sessions on county government. The morning programs are being planned by Miss Florence Harrison, secretary of the fourth region. They are intended to be practical training courses and discussion groups on such questions as committee organization, duties of various officers, etc. It is expected that Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, of Chicago, a National League vice-president, will attend these sessions.

The afternoon programs on County Government will be conducted by Professor Thomas H. Reed of the Political Science Department of the University of Michigan. He plans to make it a continuous course bringing in experts on various phases of the subject. Professor Reed, aside from being an expert on county government, academically speaking, is also a man of much practical experience. He was the city manager of San Jose, California, from 1916 to 1918. He has just completed a three year's task in planning an experiment in the federation of the city and county government of Pittsburgh. He has been employed to do a similar piece of work for St. Louis, Missouri. He is a very forceful and entertaining speaker.

The only evening session that has been planned will be devoted to a discussion of the Pan American Arbitration Treaties, by Professor Jessie E. Reeves. Professor Reeves is particularly well qualified to speak on this subject. He has been on the Board of Advisors of the Williamstown Institute of Politics since 1920 and a round table leader there. He was a lecturer in the Academy of International Law at the Hague in 1924. Since 1925 he has been a member of the Pan American Commission of Jurists for the Codification of International Law. He is also a member of the Permanent Court of Central American Justice.

Tuesday and Thursday evenings have been left free in order to enable the membership of the School to enjoy Ann Arbor and the campus. However, there are many interesting events on the campus open to the citizenship school. Those who wish to come a little early would enjoy the lecture by Professor James K. Pollock on "The New Germany," Monday, the 8th, at 5 o'clock. Professor Pollock spent last year in Europe studying election systems. Much of his time was spent in Germany.

PROGRAM

Monday, July 8. Evening, informal reception at the home of Mrs. George Patterson, 2101 Hill Street. Mrs. Patterson is president of Ann Arbor League.

Tuesday, July 9.

Morning: Round table on organization problems in the League of Women Voters.

Afternoon: Round table on the county: The County and Its Government.

Wednesday, July 10.

Morning: Round table on organization problems in the League.

Afternoon: Round table on the County: County activity such as county welfare work, the county as a unit of administration of education, the county as a unit of elections, etc.

Evening: Discussion on Pan American Arbitration Treaties by Professor Jessie S. Reeves.

Thursday, July 11.

Morning: Round table on organization problems.

Afternoon: Round table on the County: Relation of county and city; the problem of securing home rule.

ARRANGEMENTS

Headquarters: The Michigan League Building. This building is for the use of the Women's League of the University of Michigan.

Registration: Monday, July 8, from 2 o'clock to 7 o'clock. Registration fee, $2.50.

Rooms: Michigan League Building, 227 South Ingalls Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Double rooms, twin beds and bath, $4.00 to $7.00 per room per night.

Dormitory (very pleasant) $1.25 per night. Building accommodates seventy people. Reservations can be made by writing directly to the Michigan League Building, stating the priced room desired.

Meals: The dining room and cafeteria of this building offer very reasonable prices.

NEW ORGANIZATION

The unanimous opinion of the delegates to the state convention of the League at Evansville in April was that the time has come when the Indiana League of Women Voters should expand. A definite sum was set aside in the budget for organization purposes. A definite goal of six new leagues for the coming year was set.

In accordance with this action of the Convention, plans were made for organization of leagues in Gary and LaPorte. In May Miss Florence Kirlin, state executive secretary, and Mrs. Albert Kreuger of Michigan City, director from the thirteenth district, spent several days making contacts with representative women in Gary and LaPorte. On June 3rd Miss Florence Harrison, fourth regional secretary of the National League, spoke on the history and program of the League to a group of fifteen women in Gary and a similar group in LaPorte. On June 12th, Mrs. Walter S. Greenough and Miss Kirlin, visited Gary and LaPorte, a permanent organization committee being appointed in Gary whose duty it will be to complete the organization of a League there. It is anticipated that by the time this issue of the VOTER reaches members of the League, two new organizations will be assured.

Preliminary arrangements for a League in Richmond are also progressing and in the early fall effort will be made to reach the goal set by the convention.

The Indiana Woman Voter

Published Monhtly Except July, August and December by the

INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

621 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Indiana

Subscription for Woman Voter is included in membership dues. Yearly subscription price to non-members, 40 cents.

Florence Kirlin, Editor

FINANCE

In order to accomplish its work of political education the League of Women Voters must be adequately financed. This can only be done by a careful finance organization that covers every branch of the league, from the smallest local league to the National itself.

The budget of the Indiana League for the ensuing year is $5,000. Of this amount approximately $4,000 has been pledged by local leagues and individual members. The remaining one thousand must be raised by the central finance board of which Mrs. Ora T. Ross is chairman. The following plan of finance is given as a guide to local committees.

FINANCE PLAN

Purpose: The purpose of a finance plan is to provide the machinery necessary to raise the funds to carry out the program of the League of Women Voters, local, state and national.

Budgets: A budget is an itemized statement of estimated expenditures and incomes prepared by a responsible league officer or committee on the basis of past experience and in relation to the proposed plan of work for the ensuing year. A definite plan of raising the income to meet the expenditures should accompany the budget. The budget should be reported to the League board for preliminary approval and acted upon finally by the League in annual meeting or convention.

Details of a budget for a local league

Expenditures:
- Local needs
- State quota

Receipts:
- Membership dues (Many local leagues are finding that it is much more satisfactory to have two to five dollar memberships instead of one dollar memberships as required by the constitution of the state league)
- Finance activities
- Individual gifts

Quotas:
- Definition: A local league quota is a proportional share of the state budget to be raised by the local league.
- How determined: Quotas are determined on the basis of one or all of the following factors:
  1. Population of the community in which the League is organized
  2. Wealth of the community
  3. Strength of the league organization
- How accepted: Quotas are a necessary part of the budget and money raising plan and should be voted upon by the convention or annual meeting at the time that other finance business is acted upon.

Organization for finance work

Finance committee

Duties
1. To draft the local league budget
2. To devise plans for obtaining necessary funds
3. To see that plans are carried to completion

Personnel
1. Finance chairman
2. Membership chairman ex-officio
3. Treasurer ex-officio member
4. Two or more members at large

Goals

Every local league with a budget

Every local league budget carrying a quota for state work

Regular monthly or quarterly payments of quotas by locals to the state

A bigger quota every year until full financial responsibility has been reached.

A working finance committee for every local and state league.

ANNIVERSARY AND MEMORIAL FUND

The General Council at its meeting in Washington in April, voted to establish an Anniversary and Memorial Fund of $250,000 in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the organization of the National League of Women Voters. Great interest was shown in the idea of associating such a fund with the significance of the tenth year in the history of the League now identified with the responsible participation of women in government and politics. A committee to carry out the plans as outlined and thus take charge of raising the fund was authorized. It is of especial interest to Indiana to know that Mrs. Richard E. Edwards of Peru, has accepted the chairmanship of this committee.

The Anniversary and Memorial Fund provides a fitting way of celebrating the tenth anniversary of the National League of Women Voters with a central point of interest in the 1930 convention. It provides a means of honoring the women in the various states who have been, or are now, outstanding citizens, perpetuating not only their names but their influence in work directed toward the development of citizenship like theirs in purpose and usefulness.

The fund will establish a capital fund for the national work of the League, the need for which becomes increasingly evident as the difficulty grows of securing money for the national budget in the areas already covered by the state leagues. Its anniversary and memorial features add warmth and personal interest to the logical necessity of providing the League with such a fund. It should be kept clearly in mind that this fund belongs in a sense to all the states although its income is to be expended for the nation-wide aspects of the League's work.

Further information regarding the fund and the organization of the Indiana committee will be sent to local leagues in the near future.

DOES INDIANA NEED A NEW CONSTITUTION?

"Does Indiana need a new constitution?" is the question that is of prime importance to the League of Women Voters at present. The last Assembly passed a resolution calling for a referendum vote in the fall of 1930 on the calling of a constitutional convention. It is the opinion of the League of Women Voters that no matter what the personal opinion of the individual voter is, it should be expressed at this referendum. And it is the hope of the League, that this opinion may be based upon facts and not upon emotion.

With these two views in mind—that the vote in the referendum be representative of the people in number and considered judgment—The League is inaugurating a campaign designed to interest citizens in the referendum and to provide information on which they may base their opinion.

Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, chairman of the efficiency in government committee of the state league, has collected a number of publications on the various subjects of state government and prepared an outline for study, which will be available to local leagues by the end of June. It is hoped that local leagues will have summer study groups on this subject, and continue the groups throughout the year.

The League cooperated in a dinner meeting in Indianapolis recently when representatives of various organizations met to discuss plans for creating interest in the referendum. Senator Winfield Miller of Indianapolis was appointed a general chairman to make plans for cooperation among the various groups represented.

It is hoped that the state league can sponsor a two day institute of government to be held in Indianapolis in September which will be devoted to a critical study of state government as it exists in Indiana today in comparison with the government of some of the other states.

ANNOUNCING "TOWARD EQUAL RIGHTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN"

By Ethel M. Smith

Published by the National League of Women Voters, June 1, 1929

Modern trends in the woman movement as it is reshaped through the achievement and use of the vote supply the theme for the most recent publication of the National League of Women Voters, "Toward Equal Rights for Men and Women," by Ethel M. Smith. The relation of the "equal rights" theory to the early doctrine of individualism and the more slowly developing doctrine of social justice, the legal status of women today, and the present philosophy of the movement are dealt with in a timely and comprehensive study. The publication has been made possible with the assistance of funds from the Leslie Commission which was established under the administration of leaders of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for the promotion of woman suffrage and immediately related objects.

The figure of the feminist demanding "rights" is pictured by Miss Smith as yielding to that of the responsible woman voter, confronted by a conflict of interests and principles and forced to consider many factors in the application of her new powers. An arbitrary theory of "equal rights", she contends, is insufficient to meet the problems raised in legislation differentiating between men and women. She classifies the differences in law that exist at present—those which are definitely adverse to women, those which accord special benefit or consideration, and the large field of law in which the determination of what constitutes equality of right is not easily agreed upon. The latter includes the division of property after marriage, the reciprocal rights and duties of husband and wife, penalties for sex offenses, age of majority and marriage, and particularly the regulation of hours and conditions of labor.

Miss Smith's arguments in favor of specal legislation for women in industrial occupations are of particular interest because of her long experience in the trade union movement. During the suffrage campaign Miss Smith was secretary of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and later became legislative secretary for the National Womens Trade Union League and also for the National Federation of Federal Employees. For five years she served as labor member of the Minimum Wage Commission of the District of Columbia under the federal statute which was declared unconstitutional in 1923, and she is at present a member of the Executive Board of the National Women's Trade Union League.

Miss Smith draws upon abundant testimony to show that under present conditions the general effect of laws limiting hours of labor of women in workshops, factories, and stores is in general to lessen the existing inequality between womens hours and those of men. "With restricted hours comes restricted competition and thereby increased bargaining power, the most vital thing in the world to the man or woman who works for wages. It is for that the trade unionist exchanges his freedom of contract, it is that consideration which makes legal freedom of contract a myth in his eyes, and hers."

"Who shall decide whether there shall be labor laws for women?" is the question pointedly raised in this chapter of Miss Smith's pamphlet. Her plan is against the arbitrary application of theoretical "equality" and more heed to the development of a substantial equality as defined and sought by organized working women themselves.

For the attainment of equal rights for men and women generally, Miss Smith contends, a pragmatic, not a dogmatic approach, is necessary. "The final end is not equality, but justice and human happiness, to which equality is a means."

The interest of the pamphlet is heightened by its survey of important recent changes in the position of women in other countires and the newer philosophy developing in women's organizations wherever enfranchisement has brought increased responsibility. It states fully the objections to proposals of the "get-equal-quick" variety represented by the proposed "equal rights" constitutional amendment in the United States and equal rights treaties of universal application.

The INDIANA WOMAN VOTER

Entered assecond class matter June 15, 1922, at Post Office, Indianapolis, Indiana, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

VOL. IX Indianapolis, Indiana, September, 1929 Number 7

VACATION DAYS

After the strenuous activities of 1928 and the early months of 1929, League members throughout the state have been vacationing, but there is plenty of evidence to indicate that although absent in body most of the absentees are cogitating about the League and preparing for a very active fall. Professor W. F. Book, head of the psychology department of Indiana University, used to say when a student was working on a difficult research problem, "You have all of the facts now, just let your mind work with them for a little while. Don't push yourself, just meditate on what you have learned, and you'll find that the significance of the facts will soon be clear." And that is what League members have been doing this summer. Away from the pressure of immediate activities, they have been clarifying their thoughts about the League and its work, and will come back to the fold in September with new ideas and perspectives.

Our president, Mrs. Charles N. Teetor, is spending the summer at her delightful new summer home at Lake Wawasee. And has shared its loveliness with the board of directors of the State League in June, with the finance board in July and with the executive board in August. With the vista of the heavenly blue lake before our eyes, I'll admit that it was a little difficult to concentrate on business, but Mrs. Teetor held us to our tasks and expedited business so that there was always time for a swim and a speed boat trip around the lake to refresh our weary minds and bodies after four or five hours of close attention to League business. And there was something about the cordial hospitality of Mrs. Teetor and the calm and beautiful surroundings that gave new courage and interest to the League members there and a greater vision and understanding of the work to be done.

Mrs. Walter S. Greenough was in Indianapolis most of the time during July and dropped into the state office to look after accumulated mail during the vacation of the executive secretary, attended meetings of the Indianapolis League, and worked on the program for the Institute of public affairs to be held in Indianapolis the 10 th and 11th of October. Now she is at Pentwater, Michigan, having a real vacation.

Mrs. Teetor, Mrs. Richard E. Edwards of Peru, Mrs. Thomas A. Stuart and Mrs. Charles Stuart, of Lafayette, Mrs. Thomas D. Sheerin, Indianapolis, and Miss Florence Kirlin attended the Fourth Regional Institute of Government at Ann Arbor the week of July 8th.

Mrs. Sheerin is now spending a few weeks at Montauk, Long Island, but is working on the Institute Program and reading such heavy tombs as "An Outline of Government" by Raymond Moley, "The Great Game of Politics" by Frank R. Kent, and "Parties, Politics and People" by Moley.

Mrs. Warren K. Mannon has just left for northern Michigan and six weeks of vacation. Mrs. Ralph E. Carter has been at Lake Winona for the summer where Mr. Carter has been teaching in the Summer School. Mrs. Ora T. Ross spent June and July with her son in the East, enjoying a motor trip along the East coast and then spending a month at Long Island.

July at her cottage on Lake Michigan and part of August at Lake Wawasee constitutes Mrs. Misener's summer holidays. Mrs. Louden hasn't wandered far but has spent some time at Lake Wawasee. Mrs. Bertha J. Ehrich is motoring through Wisconsin after having devoted much time to the Evansville League and talks on the World Court at various meetings in Evansville.

Mrs. E. S. Webster of South Bend, is abroad, and no doubt other members of the board have enjoyed equally pleasant vacations, but we don't know about them.

The executive secretary is glad all of these board members are having such splendid vacations, but she will be happy when she can call a telephone number with some prospects of getting an answer.

Almost everyone will be back in time for the September board meeting the first Friday of the month, and then work will be resumed in earnest.

NEW PROJECTS

Publication of a text book on registration and also a "Voters' Handbook" are new projects for the Indiana League of Women Voters. The handbook will replace the usual year book and the state board of directors is counting on the cooperation of all members to make it financially possible.

The text book on the registration of voters will contain a revised copy of the registration bill which passed the Assembly this year but failed to become a law. It will also contain data and information concerning registration laws in other states and what constitutes an effective law. Recent exposure of voting frauds in Indiana indicates the need of such a protection of the ballot in Indiana. This publication will be ready some time early in the fall. Mrs. H. R. Misener of Michigan City is chairman of the committee in charge of editing the book. Other members are Miss Adah E. Bush and Miss Florence Kirlin of Indianapolis.

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Indianapolis, October 10 and 11

"Our Government in Action", "The State in Relation to Municipal Government", "Why Indiana Needs a New Constitution", "The Public Money—Income and Outgo", and "Methods of Nomination" are the challenging topics that will be presented at the Institute of Public Affairs, conducted by the State League of Women Voters in cooperation with the Indianapolis League, October 10 and 11.

Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, fifth vice-president of the National League of Women Voters, in charge of citizenship schools, will conduct the morning session of the first day which will prepare the background for the other sessions. The second session on "The State in Relation to Municipal Government," will be given over to a presentation of such subjects as "Self Government for Cities", "The City Manager Law in Indiana", "City Manager Government in Operation—Successes and Safeguards."

"The Indiana Situation", "Modern Trends in State Government", "The Referendum in 1930", "What is a Model State Constitution," are the topics to be presented at the evening session of October 10.

The opening session on Friday, October 11, on "Public Money—Income and Outgo", will throw light on such subjects as "Sources of Income", "Where the Money Goes", "Indiana's Tax Problems" and "Protecting Public Funds by Safeguarding the Ballot."

The question of the direct primary and the convention system of nominating candidates will be thoroughly discussed at the afternoon session on Friday under the topics "The Primary and the People", "Women and the Primary", "The Primary in Indiana", and "The Short Ballot and Simplified Government."

A brilliant array of speakers on these subjects has been chosen. The complete program with speakers will be announced in the October VOTER.

Taking our cue from the Regional Institute which successfully combined organization sessions on League problems with sessions on county government, time will be devoted to the problems, perplexities and ideas of local leagues. The state board meeting will be held the evening of October 8 and the program will be of specific interest to local league presidents and standing committee chairmen. Committee luncheons on Thursday will be devoted to the discussion of program for each standing committee. And a brief organization session is planned for Friday morning.

This program is by far the most ambitious one that has been planned by the Indiana League for some years. It presents an excellent opportunity for local leagues to gain ideas about their own organization problems, and also to gain a background in the issues that are foremost in Indiana government today. Plan NOW to be in Indianapolis the evening of October 9, and all day the 10th and 11th.

MEASURES FOR SUPPORT

Maternity and Infancy legislation, the Lame Duck Amendment, and Muscle Shoals legislation, will occupy the time, interest, and efforts of the entire League of Women Voters during the present session of Congress. S. 255 and H. R. 1195 introduced in the Senate by Senator Jones of Washington, and in the House by Mr. Cooper of Ohio, would practically re-enact the Sheppard Towner Maternal and Infant Hygiene bill. The present bill is the result of a long series of conferences and a careful investigation of the results of the cooperation between the Federal government and th states under the Sheppard Towner Act. Many states are operating on emergency budgets and unless federal aid is again available the maternal and infant hygiene work in many of the states will receive a decided set back.

S. J. Resolution 3, which passed the Senate will be referred in the House to the Committee on the Election of the President and Vice-President. The "Lame Duck" amendment has passed the Senate in previous sessions but has been defeated in the House. For the first time the League is supporting the measure in Congress. The new publication of the National League on "Popular Will Postponed", provides interesting material on this measure.

S. J. Resolution 49, providing for the final disposition of Muscle Shoals, has been favorably reported from the Senate Committee on Agriculture and is now on the Senate Calendar. "Muscle Shoals and the Public Welfare", provides new material on this subject.

Small study groups on each of these subjects should be undertaken in local leagues at the earliest possible moment so that local leagues will be prepared to give active support to these measures when the House convenes September 24.

PROGRAM HELPS

Efficiency in Government

Kit on State Government $1.50

1. Study Outline for use with the kit.
2. State Constitution of Indiana
3. A Model State Constitution, National Municipal League
4. Administrative Consolidation in State Government, National Municipal League
5. Taxation, N. L. W. V.
6. How Government Functions in Indiana, Ross F. Lockridge, World Book Co.
7. The Short Ballot, National Municipal League
8. The Story of the City Manager Plan, National Municipal League
9. Survey of Boards and Commissions in Indiana
10. 1928 and 1929 Year Books, Indiana League of Women Voters

Popular Will Postponed, N. L. W. V. ..... $.10
County Government, N. L. W. V. ..... .20
Nominating Methods, N. L. W. V. ..... .15
A Model Registration System, National Municipal League ..... .20

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621 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Florence Kirlin, Editor

FOURTH REGIONAL CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL

Ann Arbor, July 8 to 11

Intimate discussion of the problems of the League of Women Voters, alternating with keen analysis of each of the phases of county government served to make the Regional Citizenship School at Ann Arbor one of unusual value to members attending.

Such expressions as "the county is the citadel of the political machine", "the township is a dying institution", "urbanization of country districts" and "the county has become the smallest practical unit of local government" are indicative of the significance of the program on County Government. "The County and Its Government", "The County, the City and the State", and "County Activities" were the general subjects on county government presented at the institute.

The three types of county government, the supervisor type consisting of a large board elected by districts; the small board, elected at large; and a larger board sometimes elected at large and sometimes by districts were all discussed. It was pointed out that the county is characterized by a large list of elective officers in addition to the central board. The county was originally organized for the enforcement of state laws but the development of new duties has led to the increasing number of officers including judges, attorney, recorder, treasurer, auditor, superintendent of schools, surveyor, sheriff, etc. The duties of these elected officers, their salaries and deputies are all regulated by state law and they are not at all responsible to the county board. About the only remaining duties of the board of county commissioners are to build roads and to levy taxes.

Three types of reform in county government are being attempted. The Westchester County, New York, plan is not yet in effect, but is indicative of a general trend for simplification. The plan provides for the election of a county president for a term of four years, with an annual salary of $15,000. There would be eight departments of government, six to be appointed by the county president and to serve at his discretion. A County Supervisor of Finance would be elected at large and a medical examiner would be appointed by the board of supervisors. This plan is analagous to the strong mayor type of city government. The county president must be a resident of the county. The board of 41 supervisors has some legislative powers; no executive power; and makes only one appointment. The board also has little control over finance, only acting on the budget which is prepared by the finance board consisting of the commissioner of finance, the president and vice-president of the county.

Alemeda county in California has a somewhat different plan of reorganization which is already in effect. A board of five supervisors, each representing a particular district, is elected. The remainder of the county officers are appointed by the supervisors from civil service lists. The supervisors receive a monthly salary of $350, and they can be removed from office by the governor and any vacancies occurring are filled by appointment by the governor. The board appoints the civil service commission. The board makes the budget after receiving an estimate of receipts and expenditures from the head of each department.

At present there are no county managers in America although the movement has started in some North Carolina counties. This system is the counterpart in county government of the city manager system in cities. Appointments by a county manager should not need to be sanctioned by the board of supervisors.

Three types of county activities were discussed at the Institute. The county welfare work, the county and education, and the county and elections. It was pointed out that county welfare institutions are a byword almost everywhere. Suggestions for improvement of the situation were that the state extend the services and institutions or that regional penal institutions be developed and that the counties employ a trained worker whose duty it would be to organize and combine the duties of the various units.

The crying need of education in the rural communities is a larger unit of taxation, which should be the county, to provide equal educational opportunity for all.

Before county elections can be made more efficient, the county will have to be reorganized so that the people will have fewer officers to vote for at the polls. The outstanding reason for the "notoriously inefficiently conducted" elections in this country according to Professor J. K. Pollock, Jr., is that the elections are conducted by men who are personally interested in the outcome of elections. This is not true in other counties.

Dr. L. D. Upson, Director of the Detroit Bureau of Govermental Research, in discussing the problem of city and county consolidation said that in many instances the "county is a tail on the metropolitan animal." He pointed out that when the county is predominantly metropolitan in character that many conflicts arise in the functions of the city and county government; conflicts arise between treasurers, assessors, the sheriff and the police and the police and the coroner. When only one city exists in the county consolidation is possible; when more exist, consolidation becomes practically impossible. The withdrawal of the city from the county has been attempted in some places, but has proved impracticable because the city is bound to grow beyond the boundaries and then trouble arises again. Federated city and county organization is being worked out such as the plan proposed for Pittsburgh and Allegheny county and being developed for St. Louis and St. Louis county. Another solution of the

problem is to establish metropolitan districts which would take care of such problems as rapid transit, water supply, public health, and such mutual problems leaving the autonomy required to local units.

The proposed Pittsburgh charter which failed of adoption changed the name of the county to "City of Pittsburgh". The plan gave the county powers of a metropolitan nature and attempted to reorganize the county government. The existing units inside of the county were left practically as they were. The plan would not increase the expense but increased the duties of existing units of government.

The round tables on League problems led by Miss Edith Rockwood, public affairs secretary of the Illinois League, by Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, fifth vice-president of the National League, and Miss Florence Harrison, secretary of the fourth region, were extremely valuable. Ideas gathered at these round tables have already gone to local league presidents in the form of recommendations and suggestions for their work.

Indiana representatives at this institute are grateful to the Michigan League for the opportunity of participating in such a splendid school. And we thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated the hospitality of Mrs. G. W. Patterson, president of the Ann Arbor League, and of Professor and Mrs. Thomas H. Reed. A perfect blending of hard work and pleasure was achieved by Mrs. Siegel W. Judd, president of the Michigan League, Miss Florence Harrison, fourth regional secretary, and Professor Thomas H. Reed ,who were in charge of the program.

PROGRAM HELPS

Continued from page two

Council Manager Plan of City Government ..... .12

Child Welfare

Kit on Maternal and Infant Hygiene ..... $.50

Education

Curtis Reed Education Bill ..... $.05
State Aid to Education ..... .10
Education and Finance ..... .07
A Survey of Rural Education in Indiana

Legal Status of Women and Women in Industry

Legal and Political Status of Women in the U. S. $.40
Toward Equal Rights for Men and Women ..... .50
Against the Equal Rights Amendment ..... .05
Special Legislation for Men and Women ..... .05

Living Costs

An Introduction to the Study of Public Utilities .. $.20
Study Questions for use with above pamphlet ..... .05
Muscle Shoals and the Public Welfare ..... .15
Facts About Muscle Shoals ..... .10
Domestic Electric Power Rates (a questionnaire) .. .03
"The Tarriff", questions for discussion and reference ..... .06

International Cooperation to Prevent War

The Pan-American Treaties of 1929 ..... $.10
The Root Formula and the World Court ..... .10
The Problem of Disarmament ..... .10
The Conduct of the Foreign Policy of the U. S. ..... .06

General Reading

Parties, Politics and People, Raymond Moley, N. L. W. V. ..... $.35
The Great Game of Politics, Frank R. Kent ..... .75
Outline of Government in the U. S., Raymond Moley ..... .50

REMEMBER!

State Institute of Government

Indianapolis

October 10th and 11th

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The INDIANA WOMAN VOTER

Entered assecond class matter June 15, 1922, at Post Office, Indianapolis, Indiana, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

VOL. IX Indianapolis, Indiana, October, 1929 Number 8

A REAL ACHIEVEMENT

The Indiana League of Women Voters demonstrated its place in the scheme of things political in Indiana by the outstanding program of its Institute of Public Affairs held in Indianapolis, October 10 and 11. As one Indianapolis newspaper stated editorially, "The people of the state owe a debt to the League of Women Voters for bringing, at this time, outstanding authorities on the theory of government to discuss the problems of permanent progress in democracy.

"These women show an unquenchable optimism when they turn from disappointing rebuffs to a study of methods by which the government may be brought closer to the people . . . The women of this league, realizing the futility of depending upon personalities that change with the hour are devoting themselves to principles. They believe that the writing of a new constitution may help in putting those principles into operation."

Indianapolis newspapers recognized the significance of the meeting by contributing five editorials about it and giving the Institute front page space for three days. This in itself is sufficient commentary on the importance of the meeting.

The Institute succeeded in its purpose; namely, to create interest in current political problems such as the direct primary, registration of voters, city government, and constitutional revision. Few citizens of Indiana are or were aware that a resolution was passed by the last General Assembly calling for a referendum on a constitutional convention in November, 1930. The most significant part of that resolution is the provision which states that only a majority of the citizens voting on the question will decide the matter. That is, if only one hundred people voted for calling a constitutional convention and ninety voted against, the convention would be ordered. This provision makes it much more probable that the referendum will carry. To carry an amendment to the constitution a majority of all those voting at an election is needed which means that every person voting in the election who does not vote at all on the amendment in reality casts a negative vote.

From the Institute several facts were made clear. First, that a vast amount of education will be needed to carry the referendum; second, that providing the referendum carries, care must be taken to insure the election of capable and unselfish delegates; and third, that an unpartisan survey of the constitution and of the system of government in Indiana must be made to secure information and to make recommendations to the constitutional convention. The delegates must have adequate data upon which to work in revising the existing constitution of Indiana.

Specific needs for changes in Indiana governmental procedure and organization were pointed out at the Institute, including a shorter ballot, home rule for cities, taxation, registration of voters and judicial reform.

Professor Thomas H. Reed, of the University of Michigan, presented the subjects of home rule for cities and the shorter ballot especially as it relates to the direct primary. It is a regretable fact that the majority of the time of each session of the Assembly is devoted to legislation for cities, about whose problems only the representatives from those communities have the slightest knowledge. This gives rise to the unwholesome practice of "log rolling." A legislator from "A" wants a sanitary district for his city. Legislator "B" wants some other legislation for his town. They agree to vote for each other's measures. Perhaps some subject of importance to the entire state is being considered. These two representatives in order to get the special legislation for their own communities agree to oppose or support this important state-wide measure according to which action will insure them the support of enough representatives and senators to carry their own particular little bill through successfully. Their constituents are much more concerned with the local issue than with the state wide issue, and therefore it becomes their job to put over the local measure no matter what their action on other issues is. If city home rule existed in Indiana legislators would have much more time to devote to state matters.

With a primary ballot in Indianapolis and Marion County, for instance, containing an average of 150 names, the individual citizen becomes almost completely ineffectual. It is a physical impossibility for the average citizen or even the citizen who has a keen interest in public affairs, to cast an intelligent, well considered vote on each and every one of these candidates. And even in the general election, the list of elective officers is so long that few persons can vote intelligently on all of them. Oswald Ryan who spoke on the need of a new constitution in Indiana asked the audience how many could remember for what candidates for clerk of the supreme court they had voted in the last general election. Only one person there, and he a senator with a long experience in public affairs, could reply in the affirmative. If Mr. Ryan had followed this question by asking "Who is clerk of the

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CHILD WELFARE IN INDIANA

By Mrs. J. A. Neill, Chairman

Child Welfare Committee

The first duty of every committee chairman is to study the national program of work of the League along with the explanation of that program. Child welfare is the first committee listed under "Public Welfare in Government". You read there: "The goal of public welfare in government is to secure to every citizen, at every age, the largest possible measure of life, liberty and happiness. Necessary to this end are wiser conservation of physical resources, greater economy in the expenditure of public money, and the progressive development of govermental agencies necessary to equalize opportunity for all". Every item on the child welfare program represents a definite struggle to approach this goal.

On the cover page of the "Explanation of the Child Welfare Program" you find this: "Child welfare is vitally dependent upon the wisdom of our laws and efficiency of their administration and upon the character of public institutions and government departments that have to do with the protection and care of children. These reflect the interest and intelligence of the voter back of them." The voters of the state of Indiana have shown both interest and intelligence to a marked degree.

Several years ago our General Assembly raised the age of consent to eighteen years. Indiana also has a very good child labor law due largely to the activity of the League of Women Voters who were instrumental in having the original bill drafted and helped to put it through the Assembly and to keep it there during the ensuing years. How about its enforcement? Let me quote here from the pamphlet "School or Work in Indiana" published by the National Child Labor Committee.

"Indiana without the intention of carrying on any sort of special demonstration but with the sole idea of doing what should be done for the improvement as well as preservation of social life, has in a very quiet way proved that the children of its different communities can be kept in school until they reach the age of 16 unless they complete the eighth grade sooner . . .

"It is to be regretted that the child labor law of Indiana lags somewhat behind the compulsory school attendance law in enforcement. No one admits this more readily that the director of the department charged with the enforcement of the child labor law and this within itself is a guarantee of steady improvement. We confidently expect Indiana to show the country what can be done in the matter of regulating the employment of children as she has shown how completely a good compulsory school attendance law can be enforced."

The matter of school attendance is included on the education program of the League but inasmuch as the law regulating school attendance and child labor is one and the same, child welfare committees should be concerned with the school attendance part of the law, too. In each session of the legislature bills are introduced which would modify the effectiveness of the school attendance law. Local leagues must continue to be alert for such attacks and ready to refute all arguments derogatory to the school attendance system of the state. Find out about the enforcement of the school attendance law and child labor laws in your own community. Are they being enforced in accordance with the intent of the law as well as the actual provisions of the law?

The Indiana League was also instrumental in strengthening the mothers' aid law in this state. This law provides that deserving mothers who cannot afford to keep their children in the home shall be allotted a certain per diem for the care of their children rather than placing them in orphan homes. In some communities this law is handled very well. In others complaints are made about its abuse and the fact that more and more children are being sent to orphan homes rather than being kept in their own homes. In this the fault of the law? Is it the fault of the boards of children's guardians in these localities where it seems not to be effectively enforced, or is it the fault of judges whose duty it is to assist in carrying out the provisions of the law? This offers a field for activity in each community in Indiana.

After a chairman has studied the program of the national league and also those items chosen for emphasis in Indiana, she is prepared for action. This not being a legislative year our attention may be turned to a study of the child labor problem, school attendance, the care of delinquents, defectives, and dependents, and our legislative activities concentrated on Congress. Every state which has cooperated with the federal government under the Sheppard-Towner Act for the promotion of maternal and infant hygiene looks with eagerness toward the re-assembling of Congress and the possible early passage of the Jones-Cooper bills, with the accompanying opportunities of increased effectiveness through re-alotment of federal funds. Here again Indiana finds herself more fortunately placed than most states. Through state funds Dr. Ada Schweitzer is able to carry on her work of maternal and infant hygiene education with slight reductions. She had hoped, however, to expand the work in several lines and add much to her service to the state, instead of having to curtail activities. Plenty of material is available at the state office on the Jones-Cooper bill. Become informed and be ready for assistance in promoting this bill when the National League calls for help.

"School or Work in Indiana" may be secured from the state office of the League, 621 Illinois Building, Indianapolis.

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Florence Kirlin, Editor

BASIC LAW REVISION

The citizens of Indianapolis are especially interested at this time in the Constitution of Indiana. Eight years ago the legislature passed a law enabling cities to choose the city manager form of government by referendum. One city in the state immediately took advantage of it. The law was discussed in five sessions of the legislature, amended in several respects to correct defects, and in general, subjected to several years of close study by many persons well versed in the law. The people of Indianapolis decided, by a vote of nearly 6 to 1, to adopt the city manager plan. Both party organizations accepted the verdict to the extent of abandoning their primaries. The act was attacked through the court and within a few weeks of the date of the election the whole law was thrown out by a three-to-two decision of the state supreme court.

This experience is one of a number of reasons why a considerable proportion of the people have been discussing the need of a revision of the state constitution. The last legislature passed a law providing that in 1930, at the general election, voters may, on a separate ballot, show whether they are for or against a constitutional convention. If the vote is favorable, one hundred delegates shall be elected in the spring of 1931, apportioned in the same manner as members of the lower house of the legislature. They shall meet the first Monday in October, 1931, and formulate a new Constitution, which shall be submitted to the voters, presumably at a special election in 1932 or 1933. The act was carefully drawn to insure due deliberation and dependence on the will of the people.

The Indiana League of Women Voters has decided that it can render a valuable service by holding an institute of public affairs to which speakers of established reputation will be invited for the purpose of acquainting the people with the experience of other states in revising their constitutions. The institute, to be held this week in Indianapolis, is open to all the people. While the League is regarded as supporting a campaign of revision, the purpose of the Institute is not so much to create such a sentiment as to stimulate independent thought on the subject. The Constitution has not been revised since 1851, and since that time no more important subject has been presented to the people. The need now is for dissemination of the facts and encouragement of widespread discussion. The League has won praise for its initiative in taking the lead, and deserves support.—Indianapolis News, October 8, 1929.

WELCOME TO THE GARY LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

It is with a great deal of pleasure that the editor of the Voter introduces to the membership of the League a new organization. On October 15th the organization of a league of women voters in Gary was completed. Mrs. Oliver Starr was chosen as president. Other officers are: Miss Gladys Daniels, first vice-president; Mrs. Jack Jones, secretary; Mrs. Luella Cox, treasurer. Directors include Mrs. Bessie Ross, Mrs. W. J. Hamilton, Mrs. Albert Fertsch, Mrs. Walter Hadley, Miss Beatrice Fisher, Miss Berna Hoke. Committee chairmen and other board members will be appointed very soon.

Mrs. Richard E. Edwards of Peru, spoke at the luncheon meeting in Gary on the history, principles and policy of the League. Mrs. Edwards also acted as chairman of the group during the organization of the new league. Preliminary work had been done in June by the state executive secretary and two meetings had been held to explain the League to Gary women. Miss Florence Harrison, fourth regional secretary, spoke at the first meeting and Mrs. Walter S. Greenough of Indianapolis, at the second meeting.

The new organization starts with thirty-five members and a board of directors composed of keenly interested, alert, and capable women, eager to know more about government and to become more effective citizens.

ARTICLES ON STATE GOVERNMENT

The attention of League members throughout Indiana is called to two series of articles appearing in Indianapolis newspapers at the present time. The Indianapolis News is publishing a series of articles by Harold Feightner, on the various departments of state, commencing October 28th. The Indianapolis Star is running a group of articles written by Maurice Early, on problems involved in the constitution which have led to the movement for revision, which commenced October 21.

The articles in the News will describe in detail the governmental fabric department by department and division by division. These articles are purely educational and are not designed as progaganda either for or against the proposed constitutional change. They should be invaluable to the average citizen in presenting a complete and clear picture of government as it actually exists. Comparatively few people are fully acquainted with the operation of the state government and consequently not informed as to whether the constitution should be changed. Therefore these articles are particularly apropos.

Live, current problems involved in the proposal to draft a new constitution for Indiana will be treated in the series of articles in the Star. The first deal with taxation and others will take up such questions as home rule for cities, a shorter ballot, registration and law enforcement.

The two series will complement each other perfectly and will provide excellent reference material for all League members and for any intersted citizens.

NEWS OF THE LOCAL LEAGUES

Local leagues throughout the state began their active year's program in October. The **Evansville** league held regular monthly board meetings during the summer except in August and were ready to start their annual membership and finance drive early in October. A study group on public utilities was completed before the membership drive started the first of the month. To acquaint the workers with the principles of the League the Evansville group held a "Salesmanship School" the 8th of October. In the morning, after a brief business session, various members of the organization told what the league meant to them. A mother, a young voter, a newspaper reporter, a business woman, and others talked for three minutes explaining just what they had received from the League that helped them in their particular line of activity. At the afternoon session Mrs. S. Neil Campbell of Indianapolis, spoke on the work of the National League and explained how it had developed since its organization in 1920. Mrs. William S. Ehrich explained the accomplishments of the state and local leagues.

In the evening the two candidates for mayor addressed the group, and the League put on a playlet, "A Ward Worker's Experience." The membership drive has been organized by wards, and in some wards precinct workers were appointed. The Evansville League has a membership of approximately 150 and wants to increase the membership by at least 50 this fall.

The **Indianapolis** League started its fall program by very active participation in the Institute of Public Affairs sponsored by the State and Indianapolis Leagues. The first day of the Institute was designed primarily to provide a background for Indianapolis League members in government and especially in city government. Although this was the case the program was of equal interest to out of Indianapolis members who attended the Institute. Plans are being made for pre-election activities, especially on a get-out-the-vote campaign for the board of school commissioners. Plans of the Indianapolis League were somewhat disrupted by the decision of the Supreme Court which made it impossible for the city to proceed under the city manager form of government.

The **Jasper County** League opened its season late in September when Mrs. Charles N. Teetor, state president, explained the program of work of the state and national leagues for the coming year, explaining in detail the three measures on the legislative program of the National League. The meeting was well attended and practically all of the members have renewed their memberships. The Jasper County Lague has paid its entire quota to the state for the year 1929-30. On October 15th the League held another meeting devoted to the presentation of the subject of constitutional revision in Indiana.

The **Terre Haute** League is using the National League pamphlet "Know Your City" for a series of study groups and open meetings. At their last two meetings the subject of consolidation of city offices and the coming city election have been presented to an interested group of women. Evidently the meetings have aroused quite a little interest in Terre Haute inasmuch as both were the subject of editorial comment in one of the Terre Haute papers.

Mrs. Margaret Jackson of Indianapolis was the principal speaker at the opening meeting of the **Michigan City** League. Several executive board meetings have been held by the Michigan City League and their program for the year has been planned. The League is inaugurating a slightly different type of meeting in Michigan City this year. All of the open meetings will be in the evening, following a dinner. Members are urged to come to the dinner when items of local interest and state interest will be presented briefly, but the principal address will follow the dinner and members can come at that time.

The thirteenth district meeting was held in **South Bend** the 15th of October. Mrs. Albert Kreuger presided at the morning session when business of the 13th district was conducted. In the afternoon Mrs. H. R. Misener of Michigan City, talked on her experience in the legislature and on the Institute of Public Affairs. Mrs. S. M. Compton, state chairman of social hygiene and Mrs. C. T. Boynton of South Bend, third vice-president of the state league, also spoke at this afternoon meeting. "A Day at the Polls" was presented at the evening meeting and Mrs. William S. Ehrich of Evansville, state chairman of international cooperation to prevent war committee, spoke on current problems in international relations. The South Bend League had a bridge party early in October and is planning for other finance events during the fall.

The program of the **Elkhart** League shows something doing at the Club House every Monday from the first of October until May. They opened their season with the annual President's Day reception which was a delightful event. The first meeting was in charge of the department of efficiency in government and was devoted to a presentation of the subject of constitutional revision in Indiana. The Child Welfare Department was in charge of the next meeting when Dr. Ada E. Schweitzer, director of the Infant and Child Hygiene Department of the State Board of Health, explained the work that she is doing and the progress that has been made in the care of mothers and children in Indiana during the past ten years.

Mrs. Thomas Arthur Stuart, president of the Lafayette League has been ill and it has not been possible to carry through the plans she had made for reorganizing the Lafayette League. As soon as Mrs. Stuart is well plans for the winter work will be completed.

Study groups on international relations and efficiency in government have been absorbing the energy of the **Valparaiso** League. The first meeting of the

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A REAL ACHIEVEMENT

Continued from page one

supreme court?" it is quite possible that very few more could have replied. A shorter ballot, with the election of only the governor and lieutenant governor and possibly one or two other state officers, would make it possible for earnest citizens to find out something about them. This combined with an adequate system of civil service and a tradition for the appointment of qualified persons, would make government truly representative.

The session devoted to the presentation of the problem of taxation indicated the need for change in this field. The income and outgo of state funds was clearly and interestingly presented by Lewis Bowman, former state auditor. Mr. Bowman's report was so excellent that plans are being made to incorporate it in pamphlet form for distribution. The general property tax as provided in the constitution is quite inadequate for present development in the realm of investments. The Supreme Court definition of this provision in the Constitution means that all property, real, personal, or otherwise, must be taxed equally, meaning the same rate. In some instances this means confiscation of the property. Senator Winfield Miller's article on taxation in the 1929 Year Book of the League explains this very well. The Bankers' Association and the Farm Bureau are both particularly interested in this provision of the constitution and are eager for change.

A. R. Hatton of Northwestern University, who spoke on "Modern Trends in State Goverinment" at the evening meeting of the Institute pointed out that in order to secure effective law enforcement, it would be necessary to amend the constitution. That the governor is charged with the responsibility of law enforcement, but in reality the power to enforce the laws is almost entirely taken from him by the constitution. To secure adequate law enforcement would mean certain changes in the organization of the courts, and the entire law enforcement group.

In the last Assembly the League succeeded in getting a good registration law through both houses, but it failed to receive the approval of the governor. One of the chief objections to this bill was that rural communities did not need registration. To this point the League was not quite willing to agree, but it is probably true that a much stronger and more effective law could be passed if it were possible to classify communities on the basis of population for purposes of registration. Thickly populated communities need a different system of registration than rural communities where people are well known and where there is relativly little changing of residence from year to year. The constitution makes such a classification impossible. Certainly Indiana needs some such safeguard of its ballot.

Election laws and procedure are rapidly returning to the dark ages, politically speaking, in Indiana. We have absolutely no legal list of voters. In crowded communities the possible chances for fraud engendered by this fact is obvious even to the least interested citizen. The most significant part of the direct primary was repealed by the last Assembly. The offices of governor and United States senator were returned to the convention for nomination. Will Indiana citizens submit to losing all voice in the selection of their representatives? Or will they demand the return of these offices to the jurisdiction of the primary? The primary isn't perfect. We are quite aware of that. Indiana has never had a primary law that has compared favorably with the laws of certain other states. But neither is the convention a perfect form of nomination. In fact, it was the unbearable corruption and abuse of the convention that led to the development of the system of the direct primary. Any of the arguments used against the primary can be applied with even more force and more legitimately against the convention system.

NEWS OF LOCAL LEAGUES

Continued from page four

season was under the leadership of Mrs. M. S. Campbell and the subject was international relations. The name of the Valparaiso League has been changed to the Porter County League, since the organization wishes to expand.

Plans for reorganizing the **Peru** League are under way. Membership dues will be raised to $2.00 and the organization will start on a program of study groups and small open meetings.

The **Hagerstown** League has held its regular biweekly meetings treating efficiency in government, education, and child welfare.

Mrs. J. A. Neill, Miss Iva Weybright and Mrs. T. J. Louden of Bloomington, attended the Institute of Public Affairs in Indianapolis.

RECOGNITION OF SERVICE

On October 17 Mrs. Walter S. Greenough of Indianapolis, former president of the Indiana League of Women Voters, and at present chairman of the efficiency in government department of the state league, accompanied a delegation of league members from the various states, who called upon President Hoover. Mrs. Greenough was chosen as the representative from the Middle West by Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League.

Miss Sherwin expressed for the delegation the interest of the League in the President's international relations program and offered the cooperation of the League of Women Voters in creating favorable public sentiment. She also expressed the gratification of the League in the program of child welfare which the President has planned.

Members of the League throughout Indiana are pleased with this recognition of the outstanding work Mrs. Greenough has done for the state organization, and through it for the National League. Ever since its organization Mrs. Greenough has given untiring and unselfish service to the League and we are all happy that she was given the honor of being the representative from the Middle West in this official call of the League on the President.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY

The first step in the plan of the League of Women Voters to reawaken interest in and support of the direst primary in Indiana has been taken. The session of the direct primary at the Institute of Public Affairs was probably the most significant of all the sessions.

Dr. Louise Overacker who has made a careful study of the primary in action in all of the states gave the principal address on "The Primary and the People." She pointed out that there are three alternatives to the direct primary as a method of nomination: The abandonment of legal control of the political parties; a return to the regulated convention system; and a compromise between the convention and the direct primary.

The first alternative is scarcely worth considering in this country due to the structural features of our government. It was the difficulty of developing political control which led to the development of legal control in this country. In discussing the alternative of return to the regulated convention, Dr. Overacker said: "One may frankly admit all of the defects which the opponents of the direct primary point out and still oppose a return to the convention system. For all of the major criticisms of the direct primary apply with even greater force to the convention system. Money is used corruptly in primary elections, but have we frogotten how money was used under the convention system? The size of the vote has been a distinct disappointment to those optimistic reformers who expected the direct primary to bring about the political millenium but the vote in direct primaries is greater than the vote for delegates to state conventions. With our "jungle" ballot there has been blind voting in the direct primary but there was blind voting under the convention system. It is possible for members of one party to participate in the primaries of the other under the direct primary system but the same thing might happen at the primaries at which delegates to conventions are chosen. And in addition to these more or less negative arguments for the primary, it has one great advantage: it enables the rank and file of the party to act more effectively when they are aroused. Resistance to "machine rule" can become effective only through the use of the direct primary.

The other alternative—a combination of the convention and primary system— has been used in Indiana ever since we have had the direct primary. All state officers except the governor have been chosen in convention, and unless one candidate for governor and one for U. S. Senator received a majority of all of the votes cast for that office in the primary, they were nominated in the convention.

In this regard Dr. Overacker said: "It is argued that the voter has an acquaintance with candidates for nomination for local office which it is impossible for him to have with candidates for nomination to state-wide offices; that the voter my select candidates for local offices with intelligence but can only act blindly in the case of state-wide nominations; that therefore nominations for local offices should be made at a direct primary, but nominations for state-wide offices should be made in convention.

"'A more fallacious argument is hard to imagine. The offices for which one can vote intelligently must be conspicuous and they must be interesting. The office of coroner, for instance, is seldom either. One can gain some information about candidates for United States senator and governor by following the press. How much information is available about the candidate for coroner, for example?"

Other steps in the League's program for creating interest in the primary involve the forming of a state-wide committee to study the needs in Indiana and to make definite recommendations for improvement of the system rather than return to the convention, and active support of the primary in the next session of the legislature.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION PLANS

It is the opinion of the League of Women Voters that a central organization of interested citizens, both men and women, should be formed to promote interest in the referendum on calling a constitutional convention. At the state convention last April it was decided that the League should study the problem and work to create interest in the referendum. The facts must be made known and general interest in these issues made manifest throughout the state.

Since no other organization has taken the lead in this movement the League is endeavoring to interest other organizations and leading citizens in the subject of a new constitution with the purpose of having such an organization formed, with which the league could cooperate in disseminating information and arousing interest in the issues involved.

Should the referendum carry and a constitutional convention be ordered this organization should continue to function. Delegates to the constitutional convention should be the outstanding men of the state. It would be the duty of the proposed organization to assist in securing these men as delegates. To do effective work, the constitutional convention should have all available information at its disposal. Apparently this means that an impartial survey of the needs of the state should be made before the convention meets (if the referendum carries) and definite recommendations should be presented to the convention for their guidance and assistance.

There is a feeling throughout the state that to have a constitutional convention at this time would be dangerous due to the unsettled political situation. If a strong organization composed of citizens who have only the best interest of the state at heart could be formed with ramifications in every county of the state, whose purpose it would be to help nominate well qualified delegates to the convention, and to work for certain needed changes in the constitution, much of this fear would be allayed.

The INDIANA WOMAN VOTER

Entered assecond class matter June 15, 1922, at Post Office, Indianapolis, Indiana, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

VOL. IX | Indianaoplis, Indiana, November, 1929 | Number 9

THE YEAR THAT IS PAST

By Mrs. William S. Ehrich, Indiana Chairman,
International Cooperation to Prevent War

Once more we are approaching the end of a year, once more comes the time for the observing of the birth of One whose hope was "Peace on Earth, Good Will Towards Men", once more has come the time to take stock of the year that has passed. It is with a thrill beyond expression that I give you a short resume of that year and with an added thrill that I call to your mind the tremendous share that the League of Women Voters has had in the accomplishment of these things.

This country is swayed and influenced by public opinion and in creating an enlightened public opinion, the League has had no small part.

With the beginning of a hope for a United States of Europe, with the League of Nations functioning to fullest capacity, with the Young plan for the payment of reparations and the gradual withdrawal of troops from the Rhineland, how much nearer we seem to be to the fulfillment of that age old hope of the prophet Isaiah, "When Nations shall beat their swords into plough shares and their spears into pruning hooks . . . and learn war no more."

But it is with the year's progress of events on this continent that we are most concerned in this short record. Eleven years after the tragedy that almost shook our faith in civilization, only eleven short years, hate is dying out of the hearts of men and love and understanding beginning to take its place.

With a President in the White House who is openly for peace—fearlessly for those measures that will cement friendships between nations, our work is immeasurably lightened. It is so much easier to follow a leader than to blaze a trail.

President Hoover's good will trip proved once more that we only hate whom we do not know and visiting neighbors cannot really hate each other. Colonel Lndberg's flights have helped considerably to cement these friendships. Our share in the settlement of that threatening menace of war between Paraguay and Bolivia, as well as our aid in the winding up of the Tacna-Arica difficulty is bringing back some of the confidence of our American neighbors and is quieting some of their fears of the big brother in the north.

The Kellogg Peace Pact or the Pact of Paris as it is called, is undoubtedly the outstanding stride of our generation towards peace. The renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy is a long way in the right direction. Our entrance into the World Court under the Root Formula, is only awaiting the formal signature of the Senate, as foreign nations already in the court have signified their acceptance of the Root Formula and so our entrance remains only a matter of formal signing. However, we must be alert and let our Senators know that we wish them to agree to the provisions of the Root Formula. It satisfactorily meets all of the reservations made by the Senate to our entrance into the World Court and should be ratified with no delay.

The two Pan-American treaties follow the Kellogg Pact in logical succession for they show **what** the peaceful means will be, by which difficulties are to be settled and **how** they will be used. It is not only necessary to pledge to settle all difficulties by peaceful means but it is equally necessary to set up such machinery as will make such settlement possible.

World Peace was again immeasurably helped, when President Hoover stopped the race in cruiser building. Knowing, as all students of history must know, that a race in armament building leads inevitably to war, he has held up that tremendous expenditure of public funds until he can find out if nations can agree on some reduction instead.

The significant visit of Premier Ramsay McDonald to this county on the principle that visiting neighbors must be friends; the fearless simplicity of these two geniuses in statesmanship; their open conferences and their open conclusions, begin a truly new era in modern diplomacy. The outcome of their visit and their conferences will lead to the greatest of all possibilities toward world peace, security, and understanding; namely, the Naval Disarmament Conference called in London early in January.

Our President said in his Armistice Day address that we want only equality in navy with other nations and as low as other nations care to pare their navies down, we shall gladly follow.

This resume is by no means complete or even chronological, but simply shows the hopeful things of the past year—but to the League of Women Voters hopeful only as a beginning. We cannot rest here. We must carry on and on and on. It means continued study and more frequent action. It means being everlastingly on the job.

To the members of the League, I ask that you get out your national program of work; that you turn to the page that carries the program of this department; that you study the program thoroughly and that you then prepare to have study groups within your organ-

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THE YEAR THAT IS PAST

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ization on the following questions in the order in which I list them.

First, by the request of our national chairman, Miss Morgan, on the Root Formula. A pamphlet on this subject can be obtained from state headquarters.

Second, on Naval Disarmament, so that we shall be ready when the conference is London is on, to follow intelligently and to help as many others as possible to do the same. Beatrice Pitney has a pamphlet on "What Do You Know About Naval Disarmament" ready for you and it is simply and easily written in twenty-five questions and answers.

Third, the Pan-American Treaties, for which the National League has a kit of material ready.

Problems of international relations are necessarily extremely complicated. To understand them requires study. To be prepared to discuss intelligently these vital subjects requires study groups, more study groups, and again study groups.

The path is not an easy one. Peace is not the passive lull between wars, it must be aggressive, ever watchful, ever wakeful march along the long road of international good will and trust and understanding.

A year of brilliant beginnings has passed, but only beginnings.

A year of hard work is ahead of us, if we wish to bring these beginnings to an equally glorious ending.

"Grant us Peace, Thy most precious gift, oh Thou eternal source of Peace and let our country be a messenger of Peace unto the Peoples of the Earth."

MEMORIAL AND ANNIVERSARY PLAN

To provide a permanent record and recognition of the women who achieved for women in the United States equal suffrage with men; to provide a capital fund the interest from which will help to carry on the work of the League of Women Voters; to celebrate ten years of successful activity of the League—these are the purposes which the Memorial and Anniversary Plan are to fulfill.

The women who worked so diligently, so unselfishly for suffrage are being forgotten. Their achievement was a splendid one—their names should be preserved for posterity. What could be more fitting than that a memorial to them should take the form of an investment for the work of the League of Women Voters, itself a living memorial to suffrage workers?

A fund of $250,000 is to be raised to be used as a trust fund for the League of Women Voters. The names of women for whom this fund is secured will form a national and state roll of honor, to be kept at League headquarters in Washington. There were women in Indiana whose influence for suffrage was felt throughout the nation. These women should be placed on the national roll of honor. There are many women in Indiana who worked hard in their own communities to further the suffrage campaign. Although their work was not of national scope, they contributed much to the final victory. Their contribution should be recognized and their names should form the Indiana roll of honor.

The League of Women Voters will celebrate its tenth anniversary at the National convention in Louisville, April 28 to May 3. The memorial to suffrage workers and the tenth anniversary of the League will be combined to make this convention one of the most thrilling of all League gatherings.

There is a delightful surprise coming a little later—a feature of the general memorial and anniversary plan which will be great fun and will be a dramatic event. These plans will be divulged after the first of the year—watch for them!

To start the campaign in Indiana a suffrage luncheon was held in Indianapolis, December 16th. Everyone who participated in the suffrage campaign and was active in the Franchise League, was invited to attend. Names for the state and national rolls of honor were discussed. The result of the meeting will be announced in the January VOTER.

Mrs. W. T. Barnes of Indianapolis, has been appointed general chairman of the Memorial and Anniversary plan. Chairmen for other divisions will be appointed very soon.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS STIRS MEMORIES OF SUFFRAGE BATTLE CONSIDERING HONOR ROLL NAMES

By Kathryn E. Pickett

Memories of suffrage days were revived yesterday at a luncheon meeting of the Indiana League of Women Voters at the Claypool hotel when a fire was kindled under the memories to make flames for a national and state roll of honor for those pioneers in the state who aided a worthy cause.

It was Mrs. Richard E. Edwards of Peru, and Dr. Amelia Keller, former presidents of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, who fanned the flames and brought to the attention of the sixty members and guests from over the state the realization that ten years had passed since the suffrage workers had completed their task.

"Some of these workers," said Mrs. Edwards, "ended their endeavors with the passage of suffrage, while others went on and continued with the League of Women Voters, taking up the task where the franchise leagues left off."

"It is to honor the memory of these suffrage workers, both living and dead," said Mrs. Edwards, "that the National League of Women Voters on its tenth anniversary has instituted an anniversary and memorial fund.

"I believe that it is the plan of Indiana to place on the national honor roll the names of those women of the state who are no longer living while the names of the living will go on the state roll."

Names Mentioned

Among the names mentioned for places on the honor roll were those of Mrs. Zerelda Wallace and Dr. Martha T. Griffith of Crawfordsville, who are dead.

Mrs. W. T. Barnes, former president of the Indiana

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The Indiana Woman Voter

Published Monthly Except July, August and December, by the

INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

621 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Subscription for Woman Voter is included in membership dues. Yearly subscription price to non-members, 40 cents.

Florence Kirlin, Editor

POVERTY STRICKEN SCHOOLS

The sad plight of some of our rural schools is finally coming to light. Schools that haven't paid teachers' salaries for over a year—schools that are no more than shacks, improperly heated and inadequately equipped—actually exist in Indiana today. There aren't just one or two or three of these poverty stricken township schools, but enough to lower the whole standard of the state.

It is interesting to note that this condition was called to the attention of the state by the report of the Indiana Rural Education Survey Committee in 1926. The committee made definite recommendations to equalize educational opportunity. The two principal recommendations for change in the financing of schools made by the Survey Committee, were: first, an increase in the state educational fund, and some changes in the manner in which this common school fund should be allocated; second, the county as the unit of taxation for rural schools, rather than the township. The so-called county unit bill failed. Since that time no well considered plan for helping the poorer townships has been advanced.

The county unit idea failed for several reasons: First, the township trustees ardently opposed it, inasmuch as it would have taken away some of their powers; second, because it was thought that this would mean consolidated schools and in the counties where the need for assistance is greatest, the conditions of the roads would make transportation of pupils almost impossible: and third, the old argument that "rich communities shouldn't have to pay for poor communities" had its usual effect.

As long as we have township trustees, they will probably oppose any abrogation of their rights, privileges, or duties.

A larger unit of taxation would not necessarily mean consolidated schools, but would mean that townships with little taxable property would share in the revenue from the whole county, thus equalizing the funds available for education throughout the county. Of course, where the conditions of the transportation in the county are good, the consolidated schools are advisable; that is, several townships might have the a school, or in a small county, there might be a county school.

Those who opposed the larger tax unit on the basis that "the richer townships should not be made to bear the burden of the poorer townships' or (with a larger state fund) "the richer counties should not be made to help their poorer brethren," failed to realize that the welfare of the county and the state depends upon the education and training of all of the children. The government guarantees equality of opportunity to all its citizens. Of course, we know, that absolute equality of opportunity is not possible, depending on many factors uncontrollable by the government. But the fact remains that the state has failed to do what it can and should do to equalize educational opportunity.

Illiterate or poorly educated children in the poor townships leave their home places and are scattered throughout the state. The whole state community and neighboring states suffer from their lack of training.

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THE LEAGUE IS RECOGNIZED

Mrs. Charles N. Teetor, president of the Indiana League of Women Voters, has been appointed a member of Governor Leslie's Tax Committee, as the representative of the League. The Tax Committee was authorized by the last session of the Assembly for the purpose of studying the tax situation in Indiana and drafting remedial legislation.

Senator J. Clyde Hoffman of Marion county, is chairman of the committee. Other organizations represented include the Bankers' Association, the Manufacturers' Association and the Indiana Farm Bureau.

ACTIVITIES IN THE STATE OFFICE

November and December up until December 8th, when the VOTER went to press, were busy weeks at state headquarters, marked chiefly by a multiplicy of committee meetings.

Two executive board meetings, six committee meetings on the Memorial and Anniversary plan, several conferences with Mr. Kettleborough of the Legislative Reference Bureau on the Voters' Hand Book, two conferences on the publication of a pamphlet on the direct primary, three study group meetings on constitutional revision, an Indianapolis board meeting and tea, one conference with Miss Florence Harrison, regional secretary, three conferences on constitutional revision, looking toward the formation of a state wide committee, one meeting with Dr. Ada E. Schweitzer on maternal and infant hygiene legislation—all these kept the executive secretary rather unusually busy. The meetings and conferences not only meant the time consumed in the sessions, but the work of preparing material for them and carrying out the actions afterwards.

In addition to these numerous and important meetings, was the preparation of a study outline on constitutional revision and one on city government, and study on these questions in preparation to lead the study groups.

Speakers were obtained for the Gary and Evansville Leagues. The beginning of the organization of a League in Ft. Wayne was made entailing a trip there on December second. The Lafayette League was visited on November fourteenth and the Bloomington League on December seventh. Mrs. Teetor has been working on the organization of a League in Richmond.

In addition to the usual correspondence, five hundred invitations to the suffrage luncheon were mailed, several messages from the state president to local leagues, and from the child welfare and international relations chairmen were sent from the state office.

Sixteen publicity releases were written in the state office, and two issues of the VOTER were prepared.

The executive secretary represented the League of Women Voters at the state convention of the Indiana Farm Bureau, speaking at the morning session of the second day on the accomplishments of the League of Women Voters and explaining its procedure and methods of work.

Mrs. Charles N. Teetor, state president, has been at the state office one or two days out of practically every week, directing the work of the organization.

These activities are just the high lights of the six weeks' work, but they serve to give at least a cursory impression of the work carried on by the state office; the record included here is by no means complete.

POVERTY STRICKEN SCHOOLS

(Continued from page three)

The conditions have now become so desperate that the attention of the state is being dramatically called to these undernourished schools. The problem of state aid to education is one of the major items on the education program of the Indiana League of Women Voters. Will members be ready to support some change in the system of school financing which will meet the obligation of the state to provide equal educational opportunity for all?

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS STIRS MEMORIES OF SUFFRAGE BATTLE

(Continued from page two)

league, and one who was an ardent suffrage worker, is chairman of this memorial fund for Indiana.

Mrs. Edwards explained that she hoped communities in which there were franchise organizations and are now leagues of women voters would feel the importance of immortalizing their women who had worked for this great cause and establish a memorial fund which calls for $100 for each name.

Names to go on to the roll may be presented to the board of the Indiana league, who will pass on them.

Dr. Keller, who was for ten years president of the Indiana Franchise League, was given a hearty ovation as she arose to review some of the incidents in Indianapolis of the suffrage fight. Dr. Keller suggested that the names of Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Winfield Scott Johnson, Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke, Miss Belle O'Hair and Mrs. Felix T. McWhirter be placed upon the honor roll of the state.

Mrs. Edwards spoke of the biennial convention of the National League of Women Voters, which will be held in Louisville, Ky., in April, and urged that a large delegation from Indiana attend.

"The convention," she said, "would be built around the anniversary and memorial plans and it is a very fitting thing that the members of the league should turn at this time and look to see what they can do for these women who pioneered the cause of suffrage."

Mrs. Charles N. Teetor of Hagerstown, state president, presided.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE INDIANA WOMAN VOTER, PUBLISHED MONTHLY, EXCEPT JULY, AUGUST AND DECEMBER, AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, FOR OCTOBER 1, 1929.

State of Indiana, County of Marion.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Florence Kirlin, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the editor of The Indiana Woman Voter, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Indiana League of Women Voters, 621 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Editor, Miss Florence Kirlin, 621 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is the Indiana League of Women Voters, 621 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Mrs. Charles N. Teetor, Hagerstown, President.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

Signed,

FLORENCE KIRLIN, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of Oct., 1929

(Seal) MAY STUART, Notary Public.

(My commission expires Aug. 25, 1933)